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RUDE PRAVO CARRIES COMMENT ON SALT II, IMPORTANCE OF SALT III

AU201313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Milos Vejvoda (possibly the CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs of that name): "A Significant Contribution of the Reduction of Armament; SALT II in Current International Relations"]

[Text] A great deal has already been said and written about the SALT II treaty. Its political significance is indisputable. Both Soviet-American relations and the overall international situation would benefit from its implementation. The treaty provides good possibilities for maintaining or even deepening detente.

The political advantages and benefits of this second strategic arms limitation agreement do not have to be repeated or stressed. Their actual contribution to disarmament, too, is considerable. Disarmament is, however, a broad concept. In the narrow sense of the word it should mean real armament reduction, the liquidation of weapons and their elimination from the world arsenals. In the broader sense of the word, however, the concept of disarmament is understood today as a contribution to halting--or at least limiting--the arms race or as the commitment not to arm oneself in one specific areas of armament or another. One of the fundamental prerequisites for the success of any disarmament negotiations is the necessity that they proceed from the observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

This may seem to be a matter of course but--as demonstrated by the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe--it is very difficult to define this principle and to observe it in practical negotiations. The process of seeking an adequate compromise and a balance of interests is very complex. This was one of the major problems in negotiating the limitation of strategic arms, the solution to which was responsible for the protraction of the negotiations as a whole.

The views on what is and what is not observance of the principle of equality and equal security differ very much. In the end this issue was successfully resolved and an agreement that is equally beneficial for both the USSR and the United States was adopted. The basic premise of disarmament negotiations was thus satisfied. It was thus possible to begin with insuring another basic requirement of all disarmament negotiations: that it be a real contribution if not to halting then at least to limiting the arms race. How does the SALT II treaty achieve this?

Equal Security

In the first place, by imposing important limitations on the further development of strategic armament. For the first time in history it insures an equal numerical level of some types of strategic arms. It restrains uncontrollable improvements of the existing strategic arms and the production of new, more complicated systems; freezes the numbers of some weapons, and so forth.

The adopted agreements--supported by a permanent process of negotiations--can contribute even more to stabilizing relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Imposing concrete limits on the other side's activities in the next few years makes it possible for the planning bodies of both sides not to rely just on considerations about the "worst of all alternatives" to be expected from the other side. It is thus possible to avoid [illegible] continuous growth of some army formations and their arms equipment.

SALT II sets quantitative and qualitative limitations. Among the most important [quantitative] ones is that SALT II determines the exact numbers of carriers of strategic nuclear arms (within the framework of a set number each side can choose either intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles or ballistic missiles launched from heavy bombers or air-to-surface ballistic missiles).

The limitation of the number of warheads on the intercontinental ballistic missiles to 10, compared with the possible amount of 30-40, can be cited as an example of qualitative limitation. Since so-called multiple warheads are involved, this means in practice 6,000 fewer nuclear bombs for each participant in the agreement. Another qualitative (but, of course, also a quantitative) factor is the commitment not to deploy on the strategic bombers equipped for guided missiles with flat trajectory (formerly called "cruise" or "winged" missiles) with a range exceeding 600 kilometers more than 28 such missiles per strategic bomber.

Among the most important measures limiting quality are also the bans on tests with and introduction of new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles (except for one for each side), the bans on heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles on mobile launching platforms, on heavy submarine-launched missiles and on heavy ballistic air-to-surface missiles and so forth. The commitment to freeze the production, and ban improvements of, medium-range bombers to prevent their development into aircraft of strategic importance also plays a role here.

It follows from these examples that by imposing qualitative and quantitative limits on strategic arms the SALT II treaty undoubtedly insures a limitation of the strategic arms race for the next period--stipulated exactly by the agreement--which could be further extended.

A Concrete Step

There is, finally, also the question whether SALT II also contributes to measures leading to an actual limitation of arms and not only to stipulating their limits. It is true that this is not the main purpose of the agreement, the objective of which is to limit the arms race. Nevertheless it is possible even in this sphere to find measures that can be described as a concrete step to disarmament.

Both sides will, for instance, liquidate certain numbers of their intercontinental ballistic missiles (the United States, for example, 60 Minuteman III equipped with independently targetable warheads, and 145 B 52 bombers) so as not to exceed the limits set by the agreement. This is because 6 months after the exchange of the ratification documents the total number of launching installations for ground-and submarine-launched guided strategic missiles (rockets) and of strategic bombers must be 2,400. By 1 January 1982 this numerical state must be reduced to the level of 2,250 launching installations and strategic bombers.

In assessing the significance of SALT II for real disarmament it is also necessary to take into account the long-range influence of the agreement, particularly as regards the possibility of achieving further strategic arms limitation agreements. The great significance of SALT II consists in that it opens the path to further progress, to a SALT III treaty.

Further Possibilities Are Opening

The work on it will certainly be much more complicated and it will be necessary to take into account a number of important strategic and geographic factors, which have so far been outside the framework of the negotiations.

Among these factors is the issue of the American advance outposts--the military bases--which are scattered all over the world and about whose military-strategic orientation against the Soviet Union there is no doubt. This issue is coming all the more to the fore, the more American domestic policy operates with fabricated data about so-called Soviet military bases in the vicinity of the United States, in an attempt to cloud the true state of affairs and to find a justification for the negative attitudes to the fundamental questions of halting the arms race, among which the ratification of the SALT II treaty undoubtedly holds first place.

The overall significance of the SALT II treaty within the context of disarmament negotiations was briefly, but very tellingly characterized by L.I. Brezhnev, when he said in the Hofburg, after having signed the SALT II agreement:

"In the quantitative and qualitative limitation of strategic arms the treaty reaches considerably beyond the SALT I agreement. This treaty's coming into force makes it possible to begin the preparation of further measures not only for limiting but also for reducing the number of strategic arms."

CSSR COMMITTEES ON EUROPEAN FORCE REDUCTIONS

LD181418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The deputies of the defense and security committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly discussed in Prague today reductions in the numbers of armed forces and arms in central Europe. They noted that the tireless efforts of the socialist countries in Vienna and their new specific proposals submitted in the last 2 years are creating a realistic base for the conclusion of mutually acceptable agreements on a substantial or, for the time being, at least, a partial reduction in forces and military equipment in central Europe. They stressed that a speedy adoption and implementation of these proposals would contribute to a further strengthening of trust, stability and reduction in the risk of military confrontation.

The committees also familiarized themselves with the results of a deputies' survey of the defense training of youth.

GDR COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF SENATE VOTE ON ARMS SPENDING

LD202350 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The decision taken by a Senate majority this week raises some rather critical questions. The Senate majority voted by 55 to 42 in favor of raising the arms expenditure not, as suggested by the Washington NATO Council meeting by 3 percent, but by 5 percent. The senators care little that the chronic U.S. budget deficit, which President Carter promised to reduce rigorously, will amount to approximately $32 billion next year, and thus it is almost certain that more social programs will be cut out. It was decisive for the senators that this 5-percent increase will give the Pentagon a budget of $163.3 billion in 1982, which is an increase of $ 40 billion compared with today.

The American public is, as could be seen everywhere, shocked about the action by Congress. It expects that there will emerge a two-thirds majority in the Senate which will soon ratify the SALT II agreement between the USSR and United States. [passage indistinct]

The American public has noted with alarm that the U.S. President, who demands the ratification of SALT II, is now cooperating step by step with the opponents of SALT II in the Senate: giving the go-ahead for the building of a new intercontinental missile system, the mobile MX missile, and the promise of raising arms expenditure by 3 percent.

The decision by the Senate majority shows, however, that their demands go much further. It is worrisome that the opponents of SALT II have succeeded in influencing those senators who were thought by the administration to be potential advocates of SALT II ratification. Of course, this Senate decision is not yet binding. The increase in arms expenditure in the budget to 1982 requires a joint decision by the Senate and the House of Representatives. The second chamber, the House of Representatives, voted during the past few hours against an increase in the arms resources. Here it is feared that withdrawal of substantial resources in favor of arms is likely to aggravate further still the serious economic and monetary problems in the United States.

However, the dangers connected with the Senate decision cannot be overlooked. Senator Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Budget Committee, and advocate of SALT II argued that the enemy threatening the United States is not the Soviet Union but inflation, and the disintegration of the dollar. And the reason for that must be sought in the enormous arms expenditure by the United States and NATO, which far exceeds that of the Warsaw Treaty.

BRAZILIAN CP LEADER AMAZONAS VISITS, MEETS WITH HOXHA

AU201845 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, visited Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Central Committee, had a friendly and cordial meeting with Comrade Joao Amazonas. During the meeting, which was also attended by AWP Central Committee Secretary Ramiz Alia, opinions were exchanged on problems of mutual interest, on which there was total unity of views.

During his stay in our country, Comrade Joao Amazonas visited Tirana, Sarande, Gjirokaster, Vlore, Shkoder and other districts. He learned about the efforts of the working class and working masses in continuously advancing the country's socialist construction, resolutely overcoming the difficulties created by the Chinese revisionists and the misfortunes caused by the earthquake.

Comrade Joao Amazonas expressed everywhere his admiration for the successes attained in that direction by our people under the leadership of the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and for the spirit of proletarian internationalism manifested everywhere by the communists, workers and cooperativists toward the sisterly Communist Party of Brazil and the revolutionary struggle of the Brazilian people.

Comrade Joao Amazonas has left our country.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia:

On the occasion of Ethiopia's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium, and on my personal behalf, I send sincere wishes to the Ethiopian people for the country's progress and prosperity.

BRIEFS

MARKO AT COMMEMORATIVE MEETING--A meeting has been held at Drashovice Village, Vlore District, to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the Drashovice battle fought by partisans and people of Vlore District against the Hitlerite occupiers. Attending were cooperativists, veterans of the Drashovice battle, servicemen, relatives of the families of martyrs and students. Also attending were Rita Marko, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions; leading party-state cadres of Vlore District; and guests from Fier and Shkoder districts. Sul Baholli, first secretary of the Vlore District Party Committee, presided over the meeting. Rita Marko greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES USSR'S ARBATOV 20 SEPTEMBER

AU202017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 20 September Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Academician Georgi Arbatov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Science's Institute on United States and Canada, and (name indistinct), editor in chief of AGITATOR, organ of the CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC SESSION WITH AUSTRIA

Meeting with Todorov, Lukanov

AU201610 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA)--Here visiting Dr Josef Staribacher, the Austrian federal minister of trade, commerce and industry was received today by Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister.

The Bulgarian prime minister was made familiar with the results of the tenth session of the Bulgarian-Austrian Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation Commission.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed the upward trend the economic relationship between the two countries was following, and satisfaction was expressed with intensified bilateral trade this year. Emphasis was laid also on the necessity to step up Bulgaro-Austrian industrial cooperation and cooperation in the markets of third countries.

In conclusion Prime Minister Todorov said that the successes in Bulgaro-Austrian economic cooperation reflected the favourable political climate which exists between the two countries.

Later the Austrian minister was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy minister of the Ministerial Council.

The steady progress in bilateral economic relations was stressed again at their talks and was referred to as resulting from the agreements reached at the meetings of State Council President Todor Zhivkov with Austrian leaders.

Signing of Protocol

AU202015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The 10th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Austrian Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation ended on 20 September. A protocol on economic cooperation was signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Dr Josef Staribacher, Austria's minister of trade, crafts and industry.

DIMITUR STANISHEV RECEIVES DFLP LEADER 20 SEPTEMBER

AU201707 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 20 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC, met here Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

At the meeting, which passed off in friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest, paying special attention to the Middle East problems and to the struggle of the Palestine people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Dimitur Stanishev reaffirmed the support the BCP and the Bulgarian people had rendered and would continue to render to the just struggle of the people of Palestine for the attainment of their inalienable national rights, their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a independent national state of theirs, included.

MLADENOV GREETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART ON RELATIONS CENTENNIAL

AU201500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on telegram from Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, to Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, on the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Romania]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, sent the following telegram to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, conveying most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Romania.

The tradition of good-neighborly relations and friendship between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, created in their struggles for national independence, was sealed by the jointly shed blood in the Russo-Turkish liberation war of 1877-78, the telegram says. The friendship between our two peoples continued to develop throughout the entire last century of official relations between our two states, despite the hostile policy of the bourgeois governments in both countries. In our days this friendship has become a decisive factor giving an impetus to the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania in implementing the common ideals of socialism.

The telegram stresses that the establishment of a people's government both in Bulgaria and Romania marked the beginning of a qualitatively new and higher stage in the cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance between our two parties, countries and peoples. The fruitful meetings and talks between our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, consolidate our friendship even more and reveal new opportunities and dimensions of comprehensive development in the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The telegram expresses the confidence that Bulgarian-Romanian relations and cooperation will continue also in the future constantly to increase and be intensified upon the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, in the interests of our two fraternal peoples, in the interest of the unity of the socialist community and to the benefit of the victory of peace and socialism throughout the world.

CORRECTION TO STOYANOV SPEECH ON STATE SECURITY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Interior Minister Stoyanov Praises State Security Activities," published in the 19 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, C 11:

First paragraph, line one make read:

"The decrease in the crime rate and the positive changes in the dynamics and nature of crime in our country..."

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT SVOBODA REPORTED

LD201648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1530 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We shall now repeat a special CTK announcement: The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, announce with the deepest regret that Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, a meritorious party and state representative and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, died this morning after a serious [word indistinct] illness.

He devoted his fruitful life to the Czechoslovak people, socialism, peace and progress. He was completely devoted to the Czechoslovak socialist fatherland and he gave to it all his heart and all his powers. Ludvik Svoboda significantly contributed to the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the setting up of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the construction of socialism. He held the office of minister of national defense, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In Ludvik Svoboda our country loses a great personality who held an important place in its modern history. This was a special report of the CTK.

For the purpose of organizing a state funeral, the following commission has been set up: Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra, Vasil Bilak, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Mikulas Beno, Martin Dzur and Tomas Travnicek.

Here is the medical report on the death of Army Gen Comrade Ludvik Svoboda: Army Gen Comrade Ludvik Svoboda died today, 20 September 1979, at 1045 after a long and serious illness, of a sudden heart failure.

[Signed] Maj Gen Dr Jozef Szabo, commander of the Central Military Hospital in Prague; Prof Dr Pavel Kudlak, candidate of sciences.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, expressed his sincere deep regrets at the death of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda to his wife and the family of the deceased.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ON ELECTION

AU201319 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram to Hafizollah Amin, congratulating him on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the telegram there is expressed, among other things, the conviction that the relations of friendship and international cooperation between the two countries will continue to successfully develop and deepen in the interest of the people of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, in the interest of progress and peace throughout the world.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD190324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the week of friendship of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian youth, which opened officially in Prague today.

He wished them many successes in their work and education and much happiness and joy in their personal lives. The message further says that this meeting is a convincing expression of the close cooperation between the Socialist Union of Youth and the Dimitrov Communist Union of Youth and their determination to further deepen the friendship between the young peoples of the two countries.

The message from Comrade Gustav Husak says: I am convinced that the rich and colorful program of your days at the meeting, your discussions, meetings, mutual understanding of the life and work and exchange of experiences, will contribute even more to greater activity of the young generation in the socialist construction of their country. The message notes that the recent visit to the USSR by the party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, provided further stimuli for this endeavor and for further strengthening friendship between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. In you, the young generation, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his message, we communists see the future of our nations and a guarantee of the new victories of socialism and the world peace. We appreciate that through your meeting you are expressing your unanimous support of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian youth to the policy of your communist parties and your endeavor to make all the effort for the blossoming of the socialist fatherland, and to further develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

CPCZ DELEGATION ATTENDS NETO'S FUNERAL IN LUANDA

AU201310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Report: "Taking Leave of Neto"]

[Text] Luanda, 17 September--On Monday, the Angolan people took leave of Agostinho Neto, the chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Thousands of the capital's inhabitants and representatives of all 17 Angolan Provinces, together with party and government representatives, accompanied the highest representative of the independent Angolan state on his final journey.

The memorial ceremony was also attended by William Tolbert, OAU chairman and president of Liberia, by the highest representatives of African states and by a Soviet party and government delegation. Also present was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government led by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, and delegations of Cuba, Bulgaria and other countries, and representatives of the African national liberation movements.

The decision of the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee Politburo to build an Agostinho Neto mausoleum was announced in Luanda the same day.

Return From Funeral

LD201008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from Luanda yesterday where it attended the funeral of Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan president. The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and other representatives.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK TALKS DURING ICELAND VISIT

LD182124 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Reykjavik, (CETEKA correspondent)--Icelandic President Kristjan Eldjarn on Tuesday received visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and voiced the interest in the further promotion of relations between the two countries.

He noted that regardless of their social, economic and geographic differences both have all prerequisites to contribute by joint effort to the preservation of world peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the president of the objectives of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy seeking together with other socialist countries to promote detente and spread it to the military sphere.

On the same day Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Icelandic Prime Minister Oladfur Johannesson who described the foreign minister's visit as a contribution to Czechoslovak-Icelandic relations, which are not burdened by any problems or contentious issues and offer unexploited possibilities of development. Iceland, he said, wishes the promotion of stable and long-term cooperation with Czechoslovakia, whether in the political, commercial, industrial or cultural spheres.

In reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek described the development of mutual contacts as positive and emphasized Czechoslovakia's interest in raising the relations to a new quality through political dialogue on various levels, expansion of economic cooperation and intensification of cultural exchanges.

Oladfur Johannesson and Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the successes of the policy of detente, and particularly the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty, greatly enhance the solid base of development of mutually advantageous cooperation between countries. Czechoslovakia and Iceland are prepared to take part in the promotion of this policy.

After the two-day official visit to Iceland Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Thursday afternoon for New York where he will head the Czechoslovak delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MAYOR OF VIENNA IN PRAGUE

LD201546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the mayor of Vienna, Leopold Gratz, in Prague today. The mayor is heading a delegation from the Austrian capital on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They stressed the positive results attained in promoting Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and stated interest in their all-round intensification. Lubomir Strougal and Leopold Gratz also discussed possibilities of future progress in political, economic and cultural cooperation and deepening friendship and understanding between the two countries.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CENTRAL COMMITEE POLITICAL WORKER

LD202326 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today presented the Order of Labor to the political worker of the CPCZ Central Committee, (Vaclav Kuril), on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The high state distinction has been awarded to him in recognition of many years of selfless public activity.

HRUSKOVIC CHAIRS CPSL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD210000 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The economic commission of the CPSL Central Committee met in Bratislava today with Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee in the chair. It discussed an analysis of labor productivity and costs in organizations under the authority of the building industry of the Slovak SR and dealt with the implementation of financial policy targets in Slovakia in the sixth 5-year plan.

HAVLIN ADDRESS EDUCATIONAL AKTIV IN PRAGUE

LD210444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] An all-state aktiv of party and academic functionaries of high schools and independent faculties closed in Prague today. Today's discussion pointed out that the most important task of high schools is to continue implementing all measures laid down by the plan on further developing our educational schooling system. Great attention was also paid to communist education, scientific-research activity, and specific suggestions for improving the quality of managerial and supervisory work. At the close of the aktiv, Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, pointed to the need for better quality and more consistent education of future specialists which cannot be achieved without the specialist being knowledgeable in his own particular field as well as having studied other appropriate fields for the proper length of time.

LENART, COLOTKA VISIT BRNO ENGINEERING FAIR

LD210448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] The 21st International Engineering Fair ended in Brno today. It was visited by more than 420,000 people, including leading personalities of our public life. "Today the fair was visited by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier."

BENO, POLEDNIK CHAIR MEETING ON POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD210454 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A state-wide conference of secretaries for political-organizational work of regional party committees ended in Prague today. Under the chairmanship of Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, the participants reviewed experiences from political-organizational work of party organs and primary organizations in the fulfillment of resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee on exchanges of party membership cards. The conference also dealt with current tasks of intraparty activities. They stressed the need to consistently link the interviews taking place with the ideological-political aims of exchanges of membership cards and with the struggle of the party to fulfill the social and economic program of the 15th congress.

The conference also dealt with tasks in the development of national committees and discussed current topical tasks of communists in social organizations.

KABRHELOVA CHAIRS SESSION OF UNION OF WOMEN

LD210424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women ended in Prague today. Its chairman, Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, underscored at the close of the session the significance of eccnomic questions in implementing the program of the 14th party congress. She stressed that in addition to the actual economic training of women, special attention had to be devoted above all to the youngest members of the organization in shaping their conscious attitude to their duties at work. Comrade Kabrhelova then pointed to the need to remove formal and superficial aspects from ideological and educational activities and she devoted attention to raising the quality of management and organizational work. In a resolution which was passed, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women emphasizes the active participation of the organization's membership in fulfilling the program of the 15th party congress and in efforts to improve the conditions, work and life of women, as well as their educational influence on the young generation.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DESCRIBES DEVELOPMENT SHORTCOMINGS

AU201007 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial article by Rudolf Netik, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee department head: "National Income"]

[Excerpts] The 15th CPCZ Congress resolution on the directive for the Sixth 5-Year Plan instructs us to insure a more rapid growth of the sum total of national income than that of production consumption. Even though in the past few years we have achieved in the CSSR an average 4.2 percent annual growth in the national income and thus have taken our place among the foremost countries in the world, we are not fulfilling what we have planned for ourselves in the increase of the efficiency of our development.

There exist several objective reasons affecting the nonfulfillment of our planned intentions. Adverse weather conditions for agricultural development, the unexpectedly rapid price increases for raw materials, other materials and energy on the world markets, and difficulties in obtaining them, as well as other factors have influenced the more rapid growth of production consumption and the nonfulfillment of the production plan as well. But it was said at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session that most of the shortcomings had been caused by the subjective approaches of the people, and primarily of the responsible executives. That was meant to provide a stimulus to critically reassess the contribution made by every management body, every organization, working collective and individual to the fulfillment of the party's strategic line--to increasing production efficiency and the quality of all work.

Today it has become obvious to us that it is impossible to insure our economic development by extensive methods--by further raising the input of raw materials, other materials, fuel and power, and by striking manpower increases. Increases of imports of crude oil, iron ore, cotton, hide and other raw materials, the prices of which are rising more rapidly than the prices of the products of processing branches (even during the 5 months of 1979 export prices in the CSSR increased 8.4 percent, and import prices 10.1 percent), would demand inadequately high expenditures. Our domestic coal extraction places high demands on investments, manpower and transport. The only solution is through valorization of everything that enters our production process.

We have sufficient reserves. The high standard consumption of energy and materials continues. In the consumption of primary energy and the per capita production and consumption of metals our economy holds an outstanding place in the world. The consumption of energy, fuels and raw materials per national income unit is decreasing only very slowly and the prices of our products per kg are much too low. Experience shows that attempts at maintaining the economic development rate by extensively increasing the amount of resources consumed merely causes increased tension in our national economy. The path to valorization is paved with reduction of production consumption, the improvement of quality and technical standards and the increased usefulness of products.

Dramatic moements are facing us now, when we are having problems in insuring further raw material increments. In the plans of the enterprises and economic production units the primary reasons that neither production growth, nor the qualitative plan indexes can be insured are lack of raw and other materials. But comparisons with world figures show that we are consuming more of them per production unit than is tolerable.

We must devote increasing attention everywhere to the reduction of production costs. There are enterprises which have not coped with the tasks in that sphere. They are not working consistently with estimates, they are exceeding consumption norms and solving problems that crop up not by rational measures, but by adjusting the planned estimates which leads to deficits or to endeavors to achieve a rise of wholesale prices. Frequently there occur losses due to inexpert storage of raw or other materials. Imprudent purchases of machinery and equipment, particularly from imports, the insufficient utilization of production facilities and other factors also raise production costs. The enterprises spend considerable financial means for fines, deficits and losses. Those additional costs and losses represent millions [of korunas].

FUEL, POWER SITUATION IN SLOVAKIA REVIEWED

AU202013 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 79 AU

[Article by Pavol Fobel, member of the Central Slovak Regional Committee Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party and chairman of the Regional Trade Union Council in Banska Bystrica: "We Are Contributing to Solving the Fuel-Power Situation: Coresponsibility of Trade Unionists, Too"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Summary] "Within the framework of our dynamically developing economy--under present difficult conditions--the responsible solution of the fuel-power situation is of particular significance. THE ENTIRE COAL EXTRACTION IN THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC IS CONCENTRATED IN THE CENTRAL SLOVAK REGION, AS ARE CONSIDERABLE FACILITIES OF ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS; BUT EVEN IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAL BASE WE HAVE THERE THE LARGEST FUEL AND ENERGY CONSUMERS."

"The power situation this January has taught us to be more consistent in implementing relevant decisions, because "the almost 1-billion [presumably korunas] shortfall in the industry, and the 45-million one in the building industry, have caused great all-social damages, disrupted supplier-consumer relations and required extraordinary measures for the comprehensive fulfillment of the planned tasks this year."

The trade unionists are now concentrating on fulfilling the deadlines for completing the pumped-storage hydroelectric power station on the Cierny Vah River, where increased efforts will probably make it possible to commission the first 120-megawatt aggregate by the end of 1980.

The difficulties emerging in building the youth mine in the second phase of the Novaky project, are being mastered with the aid of joint socialist working pledges. The record extraction movement is helping our comrades in the Dolina mine in Velky Krtis to overcome what is already the second cave-in in the mine caused by the elements.

The trade unions are aiding the development of coal extraction by helping win able workers to mining work and solving their social program. "This year we must win in this way at least 150 workers, primarily for increasing sorted-coal deliveries for households.

"That task was joined by a new one--to shift further construction facilities so as to assist the fulfillment of demanding tasks in the North Bohemian brown-coal basin. Last year many large consumers, and even small ones, could not obtain sufficient deliveries in advance, because that important coal basin was not fulfilling the coal extraction plan. This year a sufficient amount of coal depends on an adequate amount of good quality technology and able workers. However, in connection with uncovering new coal reserves in Northern Bohemia, a whole city and several villages must be relocated and built up again in another place."

The stabilization of manpower in Central Slovakia requires better care for the workers' daily needs and the satisfaction of their demands for better services, better supplies of meat and vegetables, more recreation facilities in selected areas and places for children in preschool establishments.

The abundance of forests in Central Slovakia establishes good prerequisites for the population itself to provide timber for fuel for its own needs; this year we count on 22,000 cubic meters of timber as the minimum amount needed for the citizens' winter needs.

The completion of repairs in our largest thermoelectric power station in Zemianske Kostolany ahead of time will enable us to deliver 15,000 megawatts over and above the plan.

Pledges to save fuel are already producing results and new suggestions for fuel economy are being speedily studied.

BRIEFS

HARVESTING IN SLOVAKIA--In the northern districts of the Central and East Slovak Regions, 4,367 hectares of densely sown cereals remain to be reaped. So far corn for silage has been gathered from 53,580 hectares, that is, 39.4 percent of the plan. Soil for winter crops has been plowed on 54.7 percent of the planned acreage--on 280,816 hectares. In Western Slovakia 51 hectares of the 3,700 hectares planted with potatoes have been harvested; 134,106 hectares have been plowed, that is, 56 percent of the planned acreage; and corn for silage has been harvested from 30,681 hectares in the region, that is, 43.1 percent of the 71,111 hectares planted; winter mixtures have been sown on 2,218 hectares--one-fifth of the plan. In Central Slovakia 50 percent of the 16,583 hectares of corn for silage have been harvested; plowing for winter crops is completed on 43,280 hectares--46.8 percent. Winter mixtures in East and West Slovakia have been sown 35 and 17.6 percent respectively, but in Central Slovakia only 13.2 percent. Potatoes have been harvested from 634 hectares--less than 4 percent of the total acreage. In East Slovakia corn for silage has been silaged from one-third of the 34,600 hectares planted; and 10 percent of the planned 21,031 hectares of potato fields have been harvested. [Bratislav ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN

AU201422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Cable signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman: "Congratulations on His Election to Hafizollah Amin--Erich Honecker to the Afghan Party and State Leader"]

[Text] To the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Allow me, in the name of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, to convey cordial greetings on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and on your nomination as chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

I am convinced that the fraternal relations between the peoples of the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of peace and progress.

I wish you personally success, health and creative strength in your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS USSR'S GRISHIN ON 65th BIRTHDAY

AU201620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Congratulates Comrade Viktor Grishin: Fraternal Greetings to Moscow on His 65th Birthday Anniversary"]

[Text] To Comrade Viktor Vasilevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom Committee, Moscow

Esteemed Comrade Viktor Vasilevich,

On your 65th birthday anniversary I extend to you my own cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings and on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

As a member of the CPSU leadership for many years and as first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom organization you have acquired lasting credit for the successful solving of tasks related to communist building in the USSR, as well as consolidating the fraternal relations between our parties and the cooperation between the capitals of Moscow and Berlin.

I wish you also in the future great successes in your responsible activity and personal well-being.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LOSONCZI

LD181014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the GDR people, has sent the most cordial congratulations and greetings to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The message of greetings states: "The flourishing of your socialist fatherland, its ever firmer establishment in the socialist community of states and the Hungarian People's Republic's active role in the struggle for peace and social progress are inseparably linked with your untiring work as president of the Presidential Council. We are deeply obliged to you for the great personal contribution you make to the successful development of fraternal relations between our two states and peoples."

SWAPO PRESIDENT PRAISES GDR'S HELP TO AFRICA

LD211002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0427 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--"For the freedom fighters in southern Africa the GDR is a true state of the people in which the interests of the working people are being realized." This was stated by Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] president Sam Nujoma to an ADN correspondent in Luanda.

He emphasized: "The GDR, which arose from the anti-imperialist struggle, has developed into a strong and highly industrialized state in Europe. It manufactures efficient machinery and plants, helping the peoples fighting for economic independence and peace."

Sam Nujoma paid tribute to the internationalist solidarity rendered by the GDR to the peoples of Africa. He said: "It gives to the liberation organizations in southern Africa, among them also SWAPO, selfless and unconditional political, diplomatic and material assistance. We value the GDR as a truly socialist state."

The president continued: "We are happy that we have developed good relations with the GDR, and especially with the SED under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker. On the GDR's 30th anniversary we convey to the SED Central Committee, and especially to Comrade Erich Honecker, our congratulations and greetings. We wish the people and the Government of the GDR further happiness and prosperity."

DOHLUS RECEIVES CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD210010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Bokamba Yanguoma, secretary general of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] today affirmed their determination to further strengthen the existing friendly relations between the SED and the PCT.

During the talk, the Congolese guest reported about the second extraordinary meeting of the PCT Central Committee. It had regarded the referendum on the new constitution and the latest election in the People's Republic of the Congo as a positive step toward the realization of the resolutions of the third extraordinary congress of the PCT (March 1979). Horst Dohlus briefed the Congolese politician on the experiences in the SED's administrative activity and party structure.

HORIZONT COMMENTS ON REPORTS ON SOVIET FORCES IN CUBA

AU201412 East Berlin HORIZONT issue No 38, 1979 in German p 7 AU

[Volker Panecke article: "Just in Time"]

[Text] Long before the beginning of the most recent nonalined summit it was clear beyond a doubt that the meeting in Havana would attract world public attention and that it would also be a demonstration of the successful development the host state has made in the 20 years since the revolution. Certain imperialist circles have been trying for months with increasing intensity and various methods to counter this. There was a foreboding that they would launch a new torpedo just before the beginning of the summit. The next provocation was not long in coming--just in time! About 72 hours before the opening of the summit, U.S. Senator Frank Church came up with a horror story which from the beginning could not hide its CIA kitchen smells. There were "Soviet combat troops" to a strength of 2,000-3,000 men in Cuba and they endangered U.S. security. Steps would have to be taken, and he added for good measure that now there could be no further mention of ratifying SALT II. The verbal symbiosis of "combat troop" or "combat soldier" in itself unmasks the entire affair as an undertaking of psychological warfare, especially since its creators came up with the striking news that the military concept implies combat. Church's "revelation"--which the news agency PRENSA LATINA simply calls a "product of a blurred mind"--at first seemed to be a rough fabrication; even a U.S. State Department spokesman said at first that the United States was not threatened. It was only after some hesitation that official circles regrettably decided to sing the same song as Church.

As the attitude of the mass media of the FRG and West Berlin demonstrated, the panic report fully served its purpose. "Moscow's soldiers at the Americans 'front door'," "sharpened Cuba crisis," "what is Moscow up to?," these were the banner headlines that served to whip up the topic on the frontpages of the bourgeois papers and in prime time reports on radio and television. Some did not let it go at "combat troops"; they soon were offered in the version of "modern combat troops." With this kind of "information" one was almost made to believe that a third world war was impending.

The inflammatory campaign was in full swing in other respects as well. According to FRG and West Berlin mass media, the summit meeting stumbled from one crisis to the next, and all this "naturally" only because of the "militant course" taken by Cuba and Fidel Castro. The successful conclusion of the conference, the express condemnation of imperialism and of many political postulates of the NATO states, but above all the praise Cuba received from all participants for the excellent organization of the summit, for its great dedication in the spirit of the nonalined movement, all this was bound to look like events on another planet after such reporting.

Cuba itself was depicted in the same light by most FRG and West Berlin mass media. "Tested" anticommunist cliches were used wherever it was not possible to circumvent admissions that in this socialist country there is no illiteracy, no unemployment, no poverty, that is to say symptoms that are rampant in nonsocialist Latin America. This read as follows: "Fidel Castro has created the most boring and empty society of Latin America. The people give an uptight and sullen impression."

It was with such nonsense spiced with the lie about a purported threat supplied by Mr Church that the leading FRG media supplied their lamentable customers for a whole week. The turbid sources which usually nurture a (dis-) information policy of this ilk were among others disclosed in the revelatory book "The CIA and the Secret Service Cult" published in the U.S. in 1974 and scrutinized in detail by the authors Marchetti and Marks. On the method of the purposeful "information" of the secret service they said: "It is not necessarily the wish that the truth reaches the American public. The secret service is perfectly capable of leaking something destined to promote or block a given policy..." I am convinced that as these lines are going to print certain circles are already about to launch the next perfidy to "block a given policy"--namely that of detente. Official FRG representatives recently have repeatedly stated that they would stick to the policy of detente. Unfortunately, however--as is so often the case in the FRG--there is a vast discrepancy between word and deed: Even state-guided and supervised FRG institutions like radio and television do nothing for such a policy--they only incite. Any kind of provocation is good enough for them in order to pursue this goal.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. SENATE VOTE ON ARMS BUDGET

DW201311 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1106 GMT 20 Sep 79 DW

[Dr Knut Haensler commentary]

[Text] It was last night central European time when the Senate, one of the two chambers of the U.S. Parliament, met on Capitol Hill in Washington to vote on the future U.S. military budget. The result was reported by the large news agencies by 0100. The senators voted for an increase in the military budget with a majority of 55 to 42. Two things should be added as background information, dear listeners. First, there are proposals of the socialist countries to reduce the defense budgets of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and, second, NATO up to now has ignored these proposals. This is indicated by the pact's 1978 long-term program which has committed all members to increase their military spending by a real 3 percent annually. And this brings me back to the U.S. Senate vote last night. It shows that the United States plans to go beyond this ceiling, for the real increase in the next few years is not 3 but 5 percent. That means concretely that $162 billion will be spent on arms in 1982, for instance. That this is by no means the limit, was indicated by Senator Nunn who said that the 5 percent increase still fell short of what was necessary.

Thus the pressure of antidetente forces will not diminish in the future. Initial reactions signal bewilderment at the outcome of the vote, but there are also statements which frankly welcome this increase in arms expenditures. Two arguments above all are put forward in this context: First, the notorious story of the threat from the East and, second, the necessity of safeguarding the security of the United States. Well, the danger from the East was invented and illustrated in rich colors whenever higher military budgets were at issue, and it always served as a pretext for imperialist aggressions. As to the security of the United States, it is threatened by no one, least of all by the Soviet Union. Even the West admits today that a strategic balance in the world exists. But this is exactly the decisive point because the West plans to disrupt this military balance to achieve its aggressive objectives.

In this context the many various attempts should be mentioned which presently are being made in the NATO camp, such as the plans of the pact to station new nuclear arms in Western Europe in the early eighties, the new U.S. MX missile silos, or the 5 percent increase in the FRG's military spending. But will NATO achieve the expected advantage of shifting the strategic balance in its favor? A U.S. senator last night gave the only possible answer. The result will be another arms race, he said, but U.S. security will not be enhanced.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS ENERGY MEASURES

LD210944 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The GDR Council of Ministers has decided on measures for the rational and economical consumption of electricity, heating, fuel and motor fuel. The purpose of the regulations is to implement throughout the economy an awareness and high discipline in handling energy and to prevent waste. This principle is also the basis of the task to reduce the consumption of motor fuels in the combines, enterprises and installations.

The regulation is further oriented toward reducing the frequently excessive level of lighting in enterprises, shops, streets and squares to the necessary degree, as well as safeguarding everywhere a sensible level of room heating. All initiatives by the combines in this direction are to be encouraged. State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel, who on Friday gives details of the decisions in the press, points out that these measures will insure the supply of energy and heating in the coming winter.

MITTAG ATTENDS BEST WORKERS' CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

LD202328 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Approximately 3,000 meritorious workers of the GDR capital are reviewing the competition for the GDR's 30th anniversary today at the Berlin conference of best workers. They welcomed Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee, and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive.

Mittag Address

LD202330 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Address by SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag on 20 September to the Berlin Conference of Best Workers--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, only a few weeks separate us from the 30th anniversary of that memorable day on which the GDR was founded. If we reflect on the way in which we prepare for this anniversary, we can note that life in our republic is filled with the great initiative of workers, engineers, chemists, scientists and workers of all branches and occupations. Great achievements have been accomplished in the socialist competition movement. They lead to outstanding results, strengthen the economic [passage indistinct].

The workers of the GDR capital, Berlin, have a great share in these significant achievements. Many of their best workers are gathered here today at the Palace of the Republic. I still remember well the discussion at the Berlin best workers' conference in November 1977. That was only a few days after the joint appeal from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front on the 30th anniversary. We agreed then that it is of great significance for the whole of the republic if the GDR capital takes the lead in the socialist competition movement in honor of our republic. This (?appeal) has been understood well and realized by many teams. The best workers' conference in the Berlin Bezirk executive has already today become a good tradition.

In his reply to [words indistinct] Erich Honecker explained how the policy of the Ninth SED Congress is being continued successfully. It is oriented toward dynamic performance increase and on the still more intensive use of qualitative factors of economic growth. The objective is the further development of the productive forces of the GDR, in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, this is possible only if we develop science and technology to a level which is increasingly supported by best performances. And I mean true, genuine best performances. These are performances not only in name but which pay dividends in high, above-average economic results as well. This applies to material economy as well as to foreign exchange revenue in exports, and high-quality consumer goods.

This fundamental orientation is also the main idea of the joint directive of the SED Central Committee, the National Executive of the FDGB, and of the GDR Council of Ministers in drafting the 1980 national economic plan, and the detailed discussion of its objectives and tasks for the workers. It is reflected in the manifold, new and better obligations promised by enterprise teams to the Central Committee. The new, better obligations of the workers, of the Zeiss combine, have met with a lively response in the republic. The Berlin combines and enterprises cannot be overlooked in this respect. They have, building on a solid foundation, aimed at important targets [words indistinct].

These are yardsticks which, as far as the speed of the development of goods production, the introduction of the latest technologies and the contribution toward rationalization are concerned, indicate the highest possible overall economic results. This involves a lot of work and the right assessment of the situation. It includes the well-founded knowledge of the demands which we have to face. It includes, above all, optimism and a good measure of self-confidence, which is based on past high achievements. It includes a revolutionary fighting spirit, which the working class in our country has never lacked in the past, and which, encouraged by the pride in the achievements of three decades, fills the workers even more today.

PROTEST SUBMITTED AGAINST AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG PLANE

AU192141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Protest Against Another Airspace Violation From the FRG"]

[Text] On 9 September 1979 an aircraft coming from the direction of Duderstadt (FRG) penetrated GDR airspace, continued its flight over GDR territory in a provocative manner and left GDR airspace near the village of Rueckerswald.

It is only due to the circumspect actions of the forces responsible for the security of GDR airspace that this airspace violation did not produce any serious consequences.

The permanent GDR representation in the FRG has resolutely protested at the FRG Federal Chancellery against this new provocative violation of GDR airspace contrary to international law and has expressed the expectation that the appropriate FRG organs will undertake the required steps to preclude violations of GDR airspace in the future.

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES DRAW COMMENT

LD202155 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Soviet harvest is still in progress. Geza Foldvari reports on the circumstances of the harvest and the expected results:

There is cold, cloudy weather here in Moscow; there is no sign as yet of the predicted Indian summer. Yet the agricultural population would give a great deal for some good weather. The winter is almost here and the harvest has not been completed. So far corn has been harvested on 105 million hectares; this is 84 percent of the total area to be harvested. The need to speed up the work was stressed at yesterday's session of the Soviet Council of Ministers. The fact must not be forgotten, however, that corn is grown in the southern parts of the USSR just as much as around Moscow and in the Altay region. It is natural, therefore, that harvesting should take a long time. In the south, in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, for example, the harvest is over and, accerding to reports, the results are very good. In other areas, however, corn ripens later and in many areas the spring frosts and floods have caused problems.

As the Soviet press does not publish data before the completion of the harvest, I cannot provide figures relating to this year. What is certain, at any rate, is that this year's harvest is more difficult than in previous years, and that the harvest will be somewhat less than last year. The modernization of the Soviet sovkhozes and kolkhozes aims at freeing production as far as possible from the influence of weather. For the time being, however, it is still true--as my old agriculturalist friend used to say at home--that although agriculture is becoming more industrialized, it is still a factory without a roof.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO CSSR

LD202048 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have received Dr Bela Kovacs, new Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, who will shortly be proceeding to his post.

KADAR RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD202049 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have received a farewell call from Vladimir Videnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bulgaria to Budapest, who later left Hungary for good.

VISIT BY ISRAELI PUBLIC FIGURES REPORTED

AU201711 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Prominent Representatives of Israeli Public Life in Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Peace Council, public personages and Knesset deputies representing peace-loving Israeli public opinion visited our country between 10 and 17 September. They met with representatives of the National Peace Council and the PPF and acquainted themselves with the activity of the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian Committee of Victims of Nazism. They were briefed on the domestic and foreign policy and economic and cultural position of the Hungarian People's Republic, the activity of the Hungarian peace movement and the PPF and Hungary's position on a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and on insuring the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Israeli public personages presented their parties' and movements' positions on Middle East issues. They met with Hungarian journalists, representatives of the National Representation of Hungarian Jews, leaders of Jewish congregations and visited Fejer and Pest counties.

Interview With Israeli CP Official

LD181216 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)--At the invitation of Hungary's National Peace Council, a six-member Israeli delegation of party and social organization officials visited Hungary not long ago. The delegation included Uzi Burstein, member of the Israeli Communist Party Political Committee, who gave an interview to NEPSZABADSAG correspondent Andras Kanyo.

Uzi Burstein said that the delegation paid their first visit to Moscow last autumn, the next to Sofia most recently and now they came to Budapest in order to outline their position on the Mid-East issue and to enter into touch with social organizations in the countries visited.

Speaking of contact-building between Egypt and Israel, he pointed out: The events go to indicate that the Camp David bargain has come to a deadlock. The agreement was aimed at isolating the Palestine Liberation Organization from the rest of the Arab countries and at excluding the Soviet Union from the settlement. Instead, Egypt and Israel are the ones who become increasingly isolated. Neither is the question of the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement nor in that of what is called Palestinian autonomy is there any major headway. Characteristically, the Israeli Government attempted to involve the Palestinian leaders living in occupied territories into the talks through various promises. Most recently Dayan had talks with Palestinians from the Gaza Strip, who, however, refused to participate in the autonomy negotiations or to accept any sort of an agreement. They claimed it was only the PLO which may have talks on behalf of them, and not about some kind of autonomy but about the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. In parallel with this, the Begin administration made an attempt at physically liquidating the PLO. This goal was served by the aggressive attacks directed recently against Lebanon. However, the PLO could neither be destroyed nor crushed. On the contrary, their international reputation and influence is on a constant rise.

Regarding the situation within Israel, Uzi Burstein said that a growing part of the public opinion was turning away from the Begin administration [which is] pursuing a warlike policy. The increasing discontent with this catastrophic policy ridden with a grave internal crisis is indicated also by the comprehensive nature of the delegation now on a visit to Hungary. And this is quite easy to understand, he added. Most people want peace and a fair settlement which implies no danger of possible new wars.

In addition, the government's policy is driving Israel to economic bankruptcy, Uzi Burstein added.

PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER FRIGYES PUJA

AU191540 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 16 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed article on an interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puga: "On the Path of Mutually Beneficial Cooperation; Discussion With Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja;" date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] What has been the response in the European capitalist countries and in the United States and Canada concerning the proposals recently adopted by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest? What bilateral talks are we pursuing on these proposals?--these are the questions we have asked Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

[Answer] The Warsaw Pact countries' joint position and foreign political endeavors and objectives were last laid down in a joint statement adopted by the Political Consultative Committee in November 1978 in Moscow. The new initiative, elaborated at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in May of this year in Budapest, to convene a political-level conference of representatives of the European countries and of the United States and Canada to review and discuss proposals made in the area of measures toward strengthening trust and reducing the military confrontation in Europe is based on this statement.

This initiative--10 years after the Budapest appeal that led to Helsinki--is based on the requirement that advancing political detente today demands the promotion of military detente, including the introduction of more extensive measures that strengthen trust.

On behalf of the member countries, representatives of Hungarian deplomacy have officially conveyed the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee to the governments of the countries concerned. On numberous occasions at that time and since then, both we and our allies discussed our joint proposals with the Western countries' representatives.

How can one summarize the response to the proposals? I do not want to expand on the natural fact that world public opinion and the working people have responded favorably to our proposals. As for the official reception, official personages from numerous Western countries regard our proposals as being close to their endeavors and agree with their main trend. Nevertheless, one can discern two kinds of approaches to the issue. In general, the neutral European countries are adopting a positive attitude to our proposals. Some of these countries have officially responded to the proposals. It has been reported by the press that the NATO foreign ministers' conference has not reacted unfavorably to our initiative, either. Of course, one is only justified in entertaining a slender hope by this, since it is common knowledge that there are numerous people both in the NATO countries' government circles and in the central NATO organs who would like nothing better than to wreck these proposals.

Several countries have expressed concern over our proposals. Some fear that a separate conference would make the Madrid meeting "jobless" and feel that, therefore, it would be better if the sphere of problems concerned were discussed in Madrid along with the rest of the issues arising from the implementation of the Final Act. We do not think that this would be practical. The measures proposed by the Foreign Ministers' Committee point beyond the boundaries of the Final Act and also their extreme importance requires their thorough discussion at a political-level conference.

Our partners have mentioned that a conference proposed by us has to be thoroughly prepared and that this costs time. We, too, are of the opinion that resolving the sphere of problems requires time, but the longer the delay in convening the conference, the longer it takes to resolve aspects of the trust strengthening measures that are essentially ready to be decided; and this would not strengthen trust among countries. Thus, a substantive proposal has been made by the socialist countries concerning a conference to discuss measures of strengthening trust as well as the theme of such a conference and we expect a substantive reply by our Western partners, following official pronouncements of approval in principle. Setting the date and organizing the conference would not constitute an insurmountable obstacle.

[Question] What is the present situation at the talks underway in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and what changes can be expected following the ratification of the SALT II treaty?

[Answer] At the Vienna talks, which have been in progress for over 6 years and in which Hungary is participating as an observer, the socialist countries, from the very beginning have been seeking an agreement leading to a genuine reduction of the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces in central Europe on the basis of the principle of equal security. To this end, they have made some important proposals in which they have accepted certain essential elements of NATO proposals as well. However, now as before, the NATO countries are striving for unilateral advantages and for changing the military balance of power that has developed in the area to their advantage. It is characteristic that the socialist countries have not received a substantive reply to the comprehensive proposal they made in June 1978--over a year ago--and there has been no reply to the other important proposals submitted in June of this year, either. The NATO countries are afraid of adopting a substantive stand and want to sidetrack the Vienna conference under various pretexts. They show no inclination of mutually freezing the complement of the armed forces of the countries concerned at least for the duration of the talks. It is unnecessary for me to keep reiterating that this attitude restrains the talks and is grist to the mill of the adversaries of detente. In the case of its ratification, the SALT II treaty will definitely exert a positive effect on the Vienna talks as well and we hope that it will change the Western side's attitude.

[Question] What preparations is the Hungarian People's Republic making for the 1980 Madrid meeting and what have East-West consultations held to date shown in this connection?

[Answer] The result of last year's Belgrade meeting and the conferences of experts have strengthened the participating countries' commitment to the cause of European security and cooperation, and, in the final analysis, the meetings have been useful in contributing to strengthening the detente process. I have in mind the conference held in Montreux on the elaboration of generally acceptable methods for a peaceful esettlement of disputes, as well as the experts' conference on Malta, which worked out a program for the development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

These meetings, together with the Bonn conference of a similar nature held previously, have served well the preparation for the Madrid meeting, scheduled for 1980. We expect the same from the Hamburg scientific forum in February as well. Preparations for Madrid are also fostered by the favorable development of relations between the socialist and advanced capitalist countries in recent years. The activity of the European Economic Community in preparing a conference of European and North American countries on environmental protection, energy and communications serves, in the final analysis, the implementation of the Final Act and lays the groundwork, in this sense, for an effective meeting in Madrid. If the NATO countries accepted the aforementioned proposal by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee concerning a conference devoted to measures of strengthening trust and reducing military confrontation, this would be a significant contribution to insuring a good international atmosphere at the Madrid meeting. As far as we are concerned, we are looking forward to the Madrid conference with great expectations and are firmly determined to make a substantive contribution to its success. To this end we pursue constant consultations with the countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In our opinion, an effective preparation of the Madrid meeting is served by an implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act in bilateral relations. We were guided by this when, even before the Belgrade meeting, we submitted our proposals on realizing the Final Act's stipulations to 19 capitalist countries and now, when we have supplemented our previous proposal with additional new elements.

We feel, however, that Madrid will only be able truly to foster the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe if one succeeds in insuring a creative and constructive atmosphere of the conference and in avoiding mud-slinging debates irritating the other side, if the participants truly concentrate on the elaboration of paths for mutually beneficial cooperation. If all the countries concerned keep this in mind while they make their preparations for the next year's meeting, then it can become a juncture of truly great significance of the expansion of European security and equal and mutually beneficial economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

[Question] How would you summarize the development of relations between Hungary and the capitalist countries in recent years and what steps can be expected in the near future?

[Answer] Following our foreign policy based on principled foundations and devoid of considerations arising out of an expediency, relations have considerably developed between our country and the advanced capitalist countries in recent years. Commensurate with our country's modest stature and possibilities, we have also made a contribution to the detente process, the strengthening of international cooperation and the realization of the foreign political endeavors of the socialist community. Our relations with the advanced capitalist countries have served well the coming into play of our specific national interests as well.

In an international atmosphere characterized by detente and relying on the results of our domestic development, in the past years we have succeeded in settling a few significant problems inherited from the cold war in bilateral relations between our country and advanced capitalist countries. The return of the Hungarian crown and coronation Regalia to its rightful owner--the Hungarian people and the Hungarian People's Republic--as well as the conclusion of the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement, is a good example of this.

The situation has become ripe in recent years for the establishment of political contacts also at the top level with numerous advanced capitalist countries. The visits by Janos Kadar, our party's first secretary, to Austria, Italy, the FRG and France were of outstanding significance. Numerous meetings between presidents, premiers, deputy premiers and ministers took place in recent years.

In addition to exchanges of views, political, economic and cultural relations between our country and the given countries, as well as specific measures related to them, were discussed at these high-level meetings. Through them, our relations with these countries have become more substantial and definitive. For our part, we wish to proceed further on this path. We intend to expand and develop our bilateral relations with the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of the principle of completely equal rights, equality and mutual advantage.

Our assessment is that the international atmosphere as a whole furnishes favorable prerequisites for an extensive development of our existing relations and cooperation with the advance capitalist countries. However, we cannot leave it unsaid that our endeavor to fully assert and respect the principle of mutual advantage and equal rights is not always reciprocated and not reciprocated in every respect in the advanced capitalist countries. We sometimes find that our interests are not sufficiently considered, unilateral advantages are sought and, directly or indirectly, detrimental discrimination is imposed on the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. The development of relations requires mutual good intentions and good will. No matter how strong it is, the good will of only one side does not suffice. We trust that considerations of expediency will not gain the upper hand with our Western partners and we trust that we can continue to insure a constant expansion of our relations.

[Question] How would you characterize the work pursued by our country in the United Nations and other international organizations?

[Answer] The United Nations and various other international organizations constitute important forums of our foreign political activity. Here too, we are working increasingly actively to realize our foreign political objectives. It is our impression that our country's prestige is increasing at these forums as well. This assessment was made by the UN secretary general in a statement he made in Budapest. In recent years, the Hungarian delegation let its voice be heard and expounded our government's position at the plenary meetings of the UN General Assembly and in various committee's of the world organization. Numerous draft resolutions were submitted and adopted with Hungarian cosponsorhship.

We have also strengthened our activity in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. We have submitted several work documents on the subjects of the prohibition of chemical weapons and mass destruction weapons on new types, the banning of radiological weapons and the strengthening of the security of countries that do not possess nuclear weapons.

The fact that our country is respected is indicated by its representatives' election to the leading bodies of numerous international organizations and by their appointment of the apparatus of the secretariats of international organizations. Thus, for instance, Hungarian citizens are the vice chairmen of the United Nations Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC] and the Administrative Council of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The European Regional Committee of the World Meteorological Organization has a Hungarian chairman. Hungary's representatives have been elected to the leading bodies of over one-third of the UN special agencies. Some 12 Hungarians are working at the UN Secretariat and 15 are in the apparatus of the special-purpose organizations. In 1979, 30 Hungarian experts are participating in activity of the various UN technical assistance organs.

Our country's increasing international prestige is also reflected in the rising number of events staged by international organizations in Hungary.

Compared with the previous period, visits and talks by leading officials of the United Nations and its various organs, as well as of other international organizations, in Hungary have become more frequent and regular. The visit by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to Hungary in July occupies an outstanding place among these.

We are now making preparations for the next session of the UN General Assembly. We expect this to be related to the extensive struggle waged by the forces of peace and progress to safeguard the detente process, to strengthen international peace and security, to liquidate the remnants of the colonial system and to reorganize international economic relations on fair foundations. The Hungarian delegation will strive to insure that the autumn session of the UN General Assembly should foster the cause of the most important international problem--disarmament--and bring progress in the most topical issues, in extending detente to the military area.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT--Budapest, September 17 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy paid a visit to Norway and Finland. He carried on exchanges of views about bilateral relations and current issues of the international situation in Oslo with Torbjor Christiansen, chief director at the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, and in Helsinki with Keijo Korhonen, assistant under-secretary at the Finnish Foreign Ministry. Janos Nagy was received by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund as well as by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD]

RETURN OF MSZMP AKTIVISTS--At the invitation of the PCI Central Committee, an MSZMP party workers delegation led by Bela Szikszay, deputy head of a Central Committee department, visited Italy between 10 and 19 September. The delegation had talks on aspects of economic policy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

INDUSTRY DELEGATION TO SPAIN--On Saturday, [1 September], a delegation of industrial and trade experts led by Zsigmond Bakos, secretary of state for light industry, went to Spain. The delegation will study the Spanish light industry and discuss possibilities for cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 79 p 21 AU]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION--Budapest, September 11 (MTI)--The delegation of the Supreme Court from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Vice-President Huynh Viet Thang concluded their official visit to Hungary. The delegation visiting Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Supreme Court President Dr. Odon Szakacs got acquainted with the juristic development, the application of new legal rules, as well as the guiding and judging role of the Supreme Court. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD]

DEPUTY MINISTER TORDAI RETIREMENT--At his own request, recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved, as of 15 September, Jeno Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade, of his position. On the occasion of his retirement, in recognition of his effective work, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded Jeno Tordai the Order of Merit for socialist Hungary. It was presented to him by Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress on Tuesday [18 September]. The presentation of the decoration was attended by Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Gierek

LD201132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Andreas van Agt, Netherlands prime minister, who is paying an official visit to Poland, in the Sejm today.

Prime Minister van Agt this morning went sightseeing in Warsaw. He saw the Royal Castle and the old city, among other locations.

20 September Activities

LD202224 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep, PAP--Today, on the second day of his official visit to Poland, Dutch Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt was received by supreme Polish political and state authorities. The plenary talks of Polish and Dutch delegations, held under the chairmanship of the two prime ministers, have been concluded.

Earlier, there was another meeting between two premiers, accompanied by Foreign Ministers Christoph A. van der Klaauw and Emil Wojtaszek.

A number of documents were signed at the end of the plenary talks. These include an inter-governmental agreement on avoiding double taxation and counteracting tax evasion and a protocol on long-term deliveries of Polish coal to Holland with long-term credit financing. Two protocols on the coming into force of two 1978 Polish-Dutch agreements concerning the cooperation of veterinary and fitosanitary [as received] services were also signed.

The Dutch Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt was received by PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek.

The talks concerned the main directions of the further development of Polish-Dutch relations, especially in economy. It was emphasized that their continued expansion would serve both states, contributing at the same time to the advancement of detente, deepening of trust and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Mr van Agt was also received by the President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski with whom he discussed questions of the development of bilateral relations as well as international problems related to the strengthening of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation of states and the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Present at both meetings were the foreign ministers of the Netherlands and Poland Christoph van der Klaauw and Emil Wojtaszek.

Also today, the Polish and Dutch sides signed a protocol which confirms the implementation of the list of intentions adopted in 1977 and contains provision relating to the coal deal. The protocol also expresses the striving of both sides to further develop mutual economic relations.

A group of experts from both sides proposed a number of new moves promoting Polish-Dutch cooperation, including joint ventures in third countries.

Premier van Agt met with journalists covering his visit in Warsaw's Journalists' House. He voiced satisfaction with his trip and described the course of his Warsaw talks as "frank and constructive," they served the development of mutual relations in many areas, he said. The prime minister pointed to the convergence of Dutch and Polish views on such important international issues as the necessity of an early ratification of the SALT II accord or the need to attain progress in the Vienna negotiations on troops reductions.

Premier of Holland Andreas A.M. van Agt and his wife gave a reception this evening in honour of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and his wife.

The visit of the Dutch prime minister to Poland will continue on Friday.

Tour of Country

LD210958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On the third day of his visit to Poland Andreas van Agt, the Dutch prime minister has set off on a trip around the country. At Okecie Airport in Warsaw the Dutch guest was seen off by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Andreas van Agt will visit the Katowice Steelworks today and will go to the former Hitlerite extermination camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka and will then be the guest of Krakow with its many monuments.

GIEREK RECEIVES VISITING CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT 20 SEPTEMBER

LD202240 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sept (PAP)--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received today the chairman of the Polish-Cuban Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission, vice-president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Diocles Torralba.

It was stressed during the talks that the friendly relations between Poland and Cuba are also expressed in the development of economic cooperation in a number of fields important for both countries. An important stimulus for deepening this cooperation were the decisions taken during the talks between Edward Gierek and Fidel Castro during Edward Gierek's visit to Cuba in 1975.

Diocles Torralba Gonzales was today also received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. In recognition (?of his) contribution to the development of Polish-Cuban relations, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz decorated him with the Commander's Cross with a star of the Order of Merit.

The 8th session of the Polish-Cuban Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission ended in Warsaw today.

A protocol was adopted, outlining the principles, directions and scope of Polish-Cuban cooperation in 1980.

Polish trade with Cuba is developing very rapidly. Since 1977 it has been increasing by about 50 percent annually. The list of exchanged goods is also growing year by year, with a marked increase in consumer goods trade.

Poland participates in the complex programme of modernizing and expanding of the Cuban economy. One of the most important Polish contributions to this programme is the cooperation in the construction of a citrus fruit processing (?plant). Polish experts have been taking part for a long time in the development of the shipbuilding industry in Cuba. Poland built the "Casablanca" repair shipyard in Havana. At the moment, experts from both countries [word indistinct] in the programme of the yards expansion and starting of production (?of tugs) and coasters.

Other forms of Polish-Cuban cooperation include the construction of a cardboard factory in Cuba with Polish assistance. Talks on the joint (?construction) of a [word indistinct] plant in Cuba are well advanced. The semi-product is used in the casting industry. Talks concerning joint construction of food industry projects in Cuba are also underway.

DROP IN TOURISM IN ROMANIA DUE TO FUEL SHORTAGE NOTED

LD201314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Some 35,000 of our compatriots spent their vacations in Romania this year, on visits organized by Orbis and other Polish travel agencies. Due to the known gasoline restrictions, there were fewer Polish motorists in Bucharest starting in August than there were before. After the end of the current season, representatives of Polish travel agencies will start talks with the Romanian agencies on the organization of gasoline supplies for Polish tourists in Romania next year.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR HANDS GIEREK SPEECH TO SHITIKOV

LD202320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski, paid a visit today to the chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Shitikov. He handed him the text of the message of Polish people to the nations and parliaments of the world, and the text of the speech made by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Edward Gierek, in Goansk on 1 September during a patriotic demonstration to mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES INDONESIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD210004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Radius Prewiro, Indonesia's minister of trade and cooperatives, who is in our country. The more important problems of the Polish-Indonesian trade exchange have been assessed.

JAROZSEWICZ DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD202304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] For the fifth time winners of the competition organized by the National Committee of the National Unity Front for the best parish met in Warsaw today.

Here is a report by Wanda Powlowicz.

Nearly 2,000 parishes competed for the title of best parish. However, the first place and the prize and the banner of the president of the Council of Ministers has been won by Dobra Szczechinska. Two second places have been won by Krzemieniewo in Leszno Voivodship, and Goleszow in Bielsko Voivodship. Twelve parishes received honors, and 170 prizes for first places in individual voivodships for good results in grain, meat and milk production.

Representatives of those best parishes were today received by Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was also attended by Politburo members Edward Babiuch, Jozef Kepa, secretary of the Central Committee; and minister of administration, regional economy and protection of environment; as well as Zdezislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State.

On behalf of the organizers, Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the National Unity Front committee, welcomed guests and informed them about the results of last year's parish competition. He said that the competition influenced agricultural production growth, the improvement of rural living conditions and the development of culture and progress.

After the presentation of diplomas and prizes Jan Wolek, chairman of the National Unity Front committee in the champion parish, took the floor. Expressing thanks for the prize he promised that the inhabitants of his parish will do everything possible to be able to lead the country. Next Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the Council of Ministers took the floor and said, among other things:

[Jaroszewicz--begin recording] Dear comrades, representatives of leading parishes of the Polish People's Republic: It is a pleasant ceremony which demonstrates your firm desire to transform parishes and Poland into better working Poland, more efficiently working, more prosperous, well-ordered, neat and clean Poland, where people feel that the authorities are looking after them, and at the same time responding with greater participation in enriching and making our country more beautiful.

Among necessary and important things there are the most important ones. The most important thing is to feed the nation, our over 35-million strong nation. The present year has demonstrated that one the same fields, on the same class soil, often in the same villages, often in neighboring farms, some crops were higher, and some unfortunately lower. This means that good husbandry was not applied everywhere, and not all have understood, and we have not managed to instill in everybody a sense of responsibility for feeding our nation, for the overall well-being of our country.

Think how different our economy, the development of industry and agriculture, supply for the population, our shops and our commerce would look if we were able to import half the amount of grain we must import this year? We must do everything possible to be able to organize the work of our agriculture efficiently every year. What does this mean? It means that if there is a poor year we must devote much more work, intelligence and devotion, and prevent in time everything that may threaten lower agricultural productivity.

[Words indistinct] who is still working unproductively, you know methods of work, you have to talk to people and help them, and where persuasion doesn't work incentives should be applied, and sometimes even penalties so as not to waste a single ton of crop. Unless Poland attains self-sufficiency in feeding itself in the next few years, our development will be very difficult.

The Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat and the government are doing everything possible to fulfill their obligations for agriculture, in the supply of coal, fertilizers and agricultural technology. We are also increasing the financing for agriculture, we are increasing purchasing prices, we are insuring form guarantees for the profitability of all produce cultivated by farmers, but they have to be cultivated better.

Price increases alone will not help if crops are low. This is the main problem to which I have stubbornly referred for the second time. I would like to cordially thank the National Committee of the National Unity Front for their initiative, and I would like to thank party organizations and party parish committees, the ZSL organizations in parishes, parish elders and agricultural services for that coordinated, united and difficult effort. Continue to lead in your work for the good of the country. [end recording]

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES KATOWICE CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS

AU201700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the State Council, at the 17 September session of the 12th General Congress of Polish Historians in Katowice; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] We also have considerable achievements in research into the history of the Polish workers class and movement. However, there are many serious shortcomings and inadequacies in our knowledge of that important sector of our history. The decision of the Sixth PZPR Congress to commission a history of the Polish workers movement in several volumes should continue to be an incentive for an extensive development of research in that regard. The work on that history is now at greatly advanced stage. There also remains much to be accomplished by research into the history of peasants and intellectuals. We have been late in clearing the backlogoof work concerning the history of political ideas and culture in Poland. That is a very important issue both from the scientific and social viewpoints. We must stress the need for more extensive and bolder efforts to deal with problems of the history of People's Poland, especially its most recent history.

The register of the tasks facing Polish historians could be quite long, but, esteemed colleagues, allow me to mention just those that are particularly topical.

The top task is a comprehensive treatment of the difficult and tragic paths along which Poland has sought its place in the world to insure its lasting security and reliable alliances. That is because we must never forget what a great price our people had to pay for the right to their independent and secure existence. OUR CONTEMPORARY COUNTRYMEN MUST HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF THOSE HISTORICAL CONDITIONS THAT MADE THE WORKERS CLASS A HEGEMONIC CLASS OF THE PEOPLE. THEY MUST KNOW THE HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL IDEAS OF THE POLISH WORKERS LEFTWING, WHICH TOOK OUR PEOPLE ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATIONS. AS YOU SEE, FORMING SOCIETY'S POLITICAL WISDOM AND INTENSIFYING ITS POLITICAL CULTURE IS ONE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE TASKS OF POLISH HISTORIANS.

History is one of the crucial factors in fostering the consciousness of our contemporary countrymen and is an unusually important element of our people's moral-political unity. It helps to form emotional links with the country, to strengthen the love of the fatherland, to teach the correct understanding for the people's affairs and interests, to foster one's consciousness of civic duties, to demonstrate the unity of patriotism and internationalism, to forge humanist attitudes and to prove that life in peace is man's greatest blessing.

While intensifying the people's sense of identity and fostering their political culture, historians must fulfill various tasks: to explain and reconstruct the past and to provide materials which can help one to create one's self-knowledge, reconstruct historical facts and processes, clarify links between causes and effects and formulate general laws. [paragraph continues]

The function of historians and their works is to free our society both from inferiority complexes and from messianic attitudes and gentry megalomania--features not alien to our annals. IT IS PRECISELY A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY WHICH PROVIDES THE MOST COMPLETE PROOF THAT THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR HISTORY OF THE PAST 1,000 YEARS AND MORE ENABLE US TO BE GENUINE PARTNERS IN CIVILIZATION WITH ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

We have had many tragic and painful experiences in the past and we must remember them. But we must also remember that our history also is an original result of the cooperation of various streams of civilization. We were the first nation in Europe to create traditions of great tolerance. Despite very difficult material conditions we have been able for centuries to score great scientific achievements. Many fine military successes are recorded in the annals of our history.

We have fine revolutionary and liberation traditions and a great record of the struggle against fascism. The construction of socialist Poland is creating new comprehensive achievements in all areas of social life, politics, economy, education, science and culture.

Another task of historians is to formulate evaluations: It is they who have the task of presenting the people with evaluations of the significance and value of the past. That task imposes on teachers of history particular responsibility before their own people and before mankind for honest, reliable and comprehensive development of minds and attitudes. Historians should always be aware of that responsibility. Patriotic education is the most important task of the many tasks in that connection.

IT IS RIGHT THAT OUR HISTORICAL WORKS REVEAL THE VALUE OF THE ARMED EFFORTS THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE HAVE MADE THROUGHOUT THE AGES TO PRESERVE THEIR EXISTENCE. THOSE WORKS ARE VALUABLE FOR FORMING A MODEL OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLE'S PATRIOTISM ON THE BASIS OF THE EXAMPLES OF SOLDIERLY VALOR AND SELFLESSNESS. WHILE STRESSING THE GREAT POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRADITIONS OF ARMED STRUGGLES IN POLAND'S HISTORY AND IN FORGING THE IDEOLOGICAL IMAGE OF THE GENERATIONS OF POLES, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT THE MODEL OF POLISH PATRIOTISM IS AND SHOULD BE MUCH RICHER. After all, many most propitious periods of our history were results of economic and cultural prosperity and of extensive contacts with the world. That was so during the reigns of Casimir the Great and Casimir Jagielonczyk and during the era of enlightenment. At that time it was taken for granted that political wisdom, diligence, industriousness, conscientiousness, duty, reliability in daily work and care for the economic, social, cultural and political interests of the people and the state are the indispensable virtues of the civic and patriotic attitude. Nor can we continue to treat in a small way those tremendous efforts that, despite all the obstacles erected by those who had partitioned our country, allowed us to develop our nation's economic and cultural potential.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK EDUCATION MINISTER VISIT--On 17 September the delegation of the Slovak Ministry of Education which is visiting Poland under the leadership of Minister Juraj Busa had talks with Jozef Teuchma, PZPR Politburo member and minister of education and upbringing, and met with heads of scientific research institutes. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--On 17 September Wieslaw Bek, first vice minister of culture and art, met in Warsaw with Juan Jose Bremer, general director of the Mexican National Institute of Fine Arts, to discuss the implementation of the program for Polish-Mexican cultural cooperation in 1978-79. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU GIVES SPEECHES DURING TOUR OF COUNTIES

Oradea Speech 17 September

AU200940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0958 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 17 September mass rally in Oradea, Bihor County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the Oradea Municipality and of Bihor County, warm greetings on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [applause]

We have come to Oradea, Bihor County, on a working visit to consult with the party aktiv, with the party members and with working people in all sectors of activity on the implementation of the 11th congress decisions and of the current 5-year plan, and on the preparations made by the Bihor working people to meet the 12th congress.

I must say from the very beginning that we have formed good impressions. We have noted with great satisfaction that in industry, agriculture and in other areas, the working people, regardless of nationality, Romanians and Hungarians, united in their common work and struggle to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, are attaining ever better results. [applause, cheers]

At the big machine-building enterprises of Oradea we noted with pleasure the good results obtained in modernizing and developing the production; in comparison with the situation a few years ago, the enterprise has been greatly developed, and currently, this strong enterprise manufactures sophisticated machinery and equipment. This demonstrates that the Oradea working people and workers class, our entire workers class, are capable of obtaining ever better results in all areas. From here, from this great mass rally, I want to convey warmest congratulations to all the working people employed at "Infratirea" and to wish them ever greater successes. [applause, cheers]

We were also pleasantly impressed with what we saw at the"Solidaritatea" enterprise, and at the "Oradea" textile factory. Both enterprises have also made considerable progress in recent years, both in increasing production, raising quality and enhancing labor productivity. This demonstrates that these enterprises, too, are working in the spirit of the party's policy to manufacture products of increasingly better quality, to reduce material expenditures, and thus to increase net production. I want to stress in particular the results obtained at these two enterprises, where the majority of employees are women, who are demonstrating their ability to manufacture high-quality products; as an integral part of our workers class, they are honorably fulfilling their tasks in all areas. [applause, cheers]

From this great mass rally I also want to convey congratulations to all the working people at those two enterprises for the results obtained, and to wish them ever greater successes. [applause]

Generally speaking, this year, too, the working people in Oradea and Bihor have fulfilled the industrial production plan concerning both the net production plan and the overall production and have even exceeded it. This demonstrates that the working people employed in Bihor's industry are determined to observe their commitments and to considerably exceed the production plan during the current 5-year plan. I want to convey congratulations to all the workers, to all the working personnel in Bihor's industry, and to wish them ever greater successes. I hope they will take one of the first places in the competition taking place in Romanian industry. [applause, cheers]

I have also visited the Salonta General Agroindustrial Council, and especially the Salonta Cooperative. I must tell you that I was very impressed with the results obtained by the Salonta Cooperative in the past years. This cooperative occupies one of the leading places not only among the county cooperatives, but among all the country's cooperatives, thus demonstrating the strength and capabilities of the cooperative members: Romanians and Hungarians, engineers, mechanics and all working people who are making every possible effort to obtain ever larger crops. On this basis, Salonta is indeed contributing an increasing volume of products to the state fund. Generally speaking, the entire agroindustrial council has engaged itself along a productive road, and I am convinced that the commitments they have assumed--namely to increase production even more markeedly next year, so that by 1985 its level of development should have risen considerably--will be fulfilled. I want to warmly congratulate all the cooperative members of Salonta, and all the working people of the agro-industrial council, and to wish them ever greater successes in all their activities. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades of Bihor, with your results you are making a considerable contribution to the general development of our socialist fatherland, to the industrial production and to the other sectors of activity. As is known, our socialist industry throughout the country is showing ever more remarkable results. During the 3 and 1/2 years [of the current 5-year plan] the rate of development has been about 11 percent annually. During the same period, the plan provisions have been exceeded by a production totaling about 70 billion lei. This guarantees that by the end of 1980 the plan will be exceeded by over 100 billion lei in industry. This is an important factor for the general development of our fatherland, and for the implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. That is why, from here, from Oradea, I want to convey warm congratulations to the entire workers class, to the engineers and technicians, to all the working people in our socialist industry, and to wish them ever greater successes, for Romania's prosperity. [applause, cheers]

Agricultural production has also developed during these years. During the first 3 years [of the current 5-year plan] production was 20 percent higher than in the previous period. This created conditions for insuring good supplies, and made a considerable contribution to the general development of our country. In this area, too, we can obtain even better production next year, so that for the entire 5-year plan we should fulfill its provisions and secure ever larger quantities of agricultural products, both for raising the people's well-being, for supplying raw materials for industry, and for exporting certain products. Hence, I want to congratulate our entire peasantry, all the working people employed in agriculture, and to wish them even greater successes in all agricultural sectors. [applause]

In the other sectors of the national economy, too, we have attained considerable successes. Education, science and culture have also developed greatly. Since today is the beginning of the new school year, I want to convey congratulations to all the students, pupils and teaching staff of Oradea and Bihor on the occasion of the new school year, and to wish them far better and more considerable results in school and in linking the educational system to practice and science, with a view to insuring the raising of the youth armed with the most recent scientific achievements in all areas, resolute builders of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, on the basis of the general development of the national economy and of increases in the national income, we are satisfactorily implementing the provisions on continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. We have already begun the second stage of remuneration increases, so that by the end of next year, the real incomes of the working people will be about 30 percent higher than in 1975, 10 percent more than initially envisaged in the 5-year plan.

This forcefully demonstrates that, in step with the development of our national economy and of the material-technical basis of the society, and with increases in the national income, we can raise the material and intellectual standard more rapidly--the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy, the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania, which makes every effort to insure the well-being and happiness of the people and of society, and to permit the members of our socialist society to assert themselves fully, this being a decisive factor for the civilization, progress, well-being, happiness, independence and sovereignty of our country. [Cheers, applause]

In the light of what we have noted we can state that the working people of Bihor, led by the party organization, and fully united, have been and are resolutely working to fulfill their highly responsible tasks. We can state that Bihor, like the other counties in our fatherland, is determined to obtain one of the first places in the great competition underway, and to meet the 12th congress with ever more considerable results in all the areas. You have every reason to be pleased--as in general we are entitled to be pleased with how our people are unswervingly implementing the party's policy in all the areas. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore certain failings and shortcomings that still exist in the activities of the Bihor working people, both in industry and other branches, and in agriculture. In view of this, more resolute steps must be taken to better organize all the activities, to use the machinery and installations in our enterprises with maximum efficiency, which, as you well know, required great efforts--and hard currency. These machines must produce at full capacity so as to return our investment in a short period of time and to permit greater increases in net income, in benefits and in the national income. This is the only way for us to develop our country even more rapidly and to raise the well-being of all our people. [applause]

Greater attention must be paid to the scientific organization of production and labor, with a view to enhancing labor productivity more rapidly. In this respect, the enterprises of Oradea and Bihor, too, still have much to do. Greater attention must also be devoted to reducing material expenditures and consumption, especially energy consumption, to reducing production costs, thus increasing even more markedly the efficiency of our entire industry. Every possible measure must be taken to make more rapid and more considerable progress regarding quality and the technical level of our industry. We must grasp that a new quality in all the sectors and the scientific-technical revolution must materialize in each enterprise and each section in a production of higher quality, in sophisticated products that can compete with any similar production in the international market, and--why not say it--we must attempt to occupy a leading place in this respect. [applause, chants]

Much remains to be done in agriculture, too, to obtain larger and stable crops of cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and better results in the livestock sector. There are good results. I have mentioned the particularly good results obtained at Salonta. However, the county as a whole does not show similar results. Even councils in the neighborhood of Salonta have produced poorer results. Hence, in this important sector of our national economy, we must make greater efforts to eliminate shortcomings and failings, to use the machinery and other resources with maximum efficiency, as well as the current force of our agriculture, thus obtaining far larger crops in all sectors--both in vegetable and animal production. Favorable conditions exist, and I am convinced that the people of Bihor can easily make up for the lags in agriculture, and that as of next year they can produce far greater yields.

In this area, too, we must demonstrate the force and capacity of the working people in agriculture, of our socialist agriculture, which can yield rich crops and thus contribute even more to the general development of our country. [applause]

Dear comrades, we must pay somewhat greater attention to investments-- in industry, agriculture and housing.

In point of fact, I want to mention that in this respect there are also certain lags, and every effort must be made to recoup them and to fully implement investment projects. I want to insist in particular on the housing sector. In the next few years--2-3 years-- Oradea must acquire a new appearance. In the coming 3 years housing projects must be built so that both the center and the workers' districts should mave a new aspect, the aspect of a modern, socialist town, capable of providing better housing conditions for the working people. [applause]

Generally speaking, the party county committee, the municipal committee and the other party organizations and the communists must work with greater combativeness, in a revolutionary spirit, to insure the unabated implementation of the 11th congress program. They must unite the efforts of all the working people, regardless of nationality, because only by strengthening this solidarity and unity round the party organizations, and only in close cooperation,can we insure fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on the working people, on all the people of Oradea and Bihor. We must proceed from the fact that the duty of the communists is to lead the work and to work better. Their role is to unite the forces of all the working people so that together, in complete unity, we insure our progress. This, in fact,is the honorable duty of the communists: to serve the people, to struggle and to lead the way to the victory of socialism, to insure the well-being and happiness of our entire nation. [applause, chants]

We have a strong party organization in Oradea which numbers 77,000 party members. We have a strong workers class and peasantry, and an intelligentsia that has demonstrated through its entire work that it is working in close unity with the workers class, the peasantry, and all the working people. All these social classes and categories, led by the communists, by the party, will be able to recoup the lags, insure the more rapid development of the town and of Bihor County, and increase the contribution of the people of Bihor to the general development of Socialist Romania. [applause]

We must also pay greater attention to raising the level of professional training of all the working people, and the level of political-educational activities. The most progressive society in the world can only be built on the basis of the soundest professional and political preparedness. Hence, raising the level of qualification of all the working people, both in industry and agriculture, is a must for optimally fulfilling the tasks in all areas. Similarly, we must pay greater attention to political-educational activities, to shaping the socialist consciousness, so that each working person, each citizen of the county, as each citizen of our country, can be conscious of his role in building socialism and can consciously participate in building his own future. Socialism is the fruit of the creative and conscious work of the people. Socialism can only be built together with the people, and is only built for the people.

Hence, raising the political and ideological level and shaping the new, revolutionary and socialist consciousness of the working people are important elements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers]

We must continuously improve the leadership of the enterprises. The councils of working people and the general meetings must optimally fulfill their role within the framework of our socialist democracy, which must insure direct participation by the workers class and by all the working people in leading all the sectors of activity. Generally speaking, we must improve the activities of the people's councils, which must devote greater attention and take a greater interest in solving the multiple problems inherent in the good management of towns and localities and of the county; they must show greater solicitude in solving the working people's problems and concerns, and must unite all the citizens' efforts to develop the towns, communes and the entire county.

This is also one of the integral and important facets of the socialist construction in our country, because only by insuring the masses' democratic participation in leading all sectors can we insure Socialist Romania's resolute advance. [applause]

In this connection, I want to mention the fact that one of the great achievements of the Romanian communists' policy is the revolutionary settlement of the nationality problem, the fact that complete equality of rights has been secured among all the working people, regardless of nationality. Here, in Oradea and Bihor there are Romanians, Hungarians and people of other nationalities. Together they have for centuries achieved everything that has been realized, have waged a common struggle against oppression, for freedom and socialism. Together they are building socialism, together they will build the communist society. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

In the industrial and agricultural units I have visited today I noted with great satisfaction that Romanians and Hungarians are working in unity. Together they are attaining good results. In the same way--and you are in the best position to know this--in all areas, Romanians, Hungarians and people of other nationalities in this region are resolutely endeavoring to implement the communists' policy, to insure the more rapid progress of our fatherland and to raise the people's general well-being. [applause]

In accordance with the party's policy of complete equality, the working people may use the language they know best in the educational system, in cultural and other activities, as is only natural. The working people of Hungarian, German, Serbian or other nationalities have been given conditions to use their own mother tongue in school and in their work. However, as I have said on other occasions and as I have noted in the factories, the machines only speak one language; they require one thing: that one be master of one's profession, that one be a good worker or engineer, and that one be capable of handling and servicing the machine well. Regardless of the language one speaks, the machine only understands one language: that is technology, and we must grasp that this is our task, namely to raise the technical and scientific level, to master the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical concept of the world and society.

Bihor County has a long and rich history. Since the time of the Dacians, Bihor has had a long history of struggle against oppression, a rich revolutionary history. There is no doubt that important events in its history are of great significance. However, we must grasp that on the basis of this history, we must now create a new and revolutionary history--the history of socialism and communism builders, the history of people as masters of their fate, who have eliminated all inequality and oppression forever; in complete unity and fraternity, the working people are building their own future in freedom, a communist future. [applause]

Dear comrades, that is why, on speaking about history, we must not forget our responsibility today. We must concentrate our forces on working better, on grasping our current role and mission as builders of Socialist Romania's new history, as people who must secure the victory of the most just society in the world: communism. This is the great mission to which we must devote all our forces, our very life. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, by implementing a policy of socialist development of our country, we are of course fulfilling our duty to our people and fatherland; at the same time, through the results we attain in all the areas, we are making a considerable contribution to the cause of socialism, to the policy of detente and peace, to the policy of national independence for all the peoples. [applause]

In view of the close dialectical link between domestic and foreign policy, Romania, our communist party, is resolutely striving to develop cooperation with all the socialist countries, to overcome the disputes existing among certain socialist countries, to strengthen their solidarity and unity, as the only condition for asserting the strength of socialism and its influence on international developments. [applause] We are developing our relations with the developing and nonalined countries, with all the newly independent peoples, in the belief that this is part and parcel of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for a new policy, in accordance with which each people can develop independently, without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are developing our relations with all the states in the world, including the developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. These principles govern all our international relations. In point of fact, they have proven themselves as the only principles capable of insuring mankind's new development, progress, peace and detente in the world. [applause]

We devote great attention to the problem of security in Europe. We are making preparations so that better results can be obtained at the 1980 Madrid meeting than were attained in Belgrade. We must work so that the Madrid meeting can encourage the implementation of the Helsinki documents, and particularly, so that it can pave the way for military disengagement on our continent, without which there can be no question of detente, security or peace in Europe or anywhere in the world. [applause]

Thus, we are concerned with developing cooperation in the Balkans, and with settling the disputes in the Balkans--I am referring in particular to Cyprus--peacefully, because we are firmly convinced that it is in the interests of the Cypriot people and of all the countries in the Balkans and in Europe to establish relations of cooperation and good neighborliness in this area, so that the Balkans can become a zone of cooperation and peace. [applause]

There are still many problems to be solved in the world. There are still conflicts and tension in many parts of the world. However, I will not now dwell on each of them. I only want to stress, here in Oradea, too, that Romania believes that every possible effort must be made to settle all these conflicts and disputes only through peaceful negotiations, because this is in keeping with the interests of both the peoples in conflict or those who have problems to solve, and with the interests of the general cause of detente and peace. The use of force, military options, and the threat of force must be utterly eliminated. Every effort must be made to eliminate wars from our world once and for all. This is the major requirement of the contemporary world. [applause]

In the spirit of our party's general policy and of the principles of socialism, we are consistently endeavoring to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that every possible effort must be made to halt the arms race and to reduce military spending. The enormous funds currently spent on armaments, on means of destroying people and civilization, must be channeled toward socioeconomic development, toward the people's well-being. We must make every effort so that the great achievements of science and civilization should serve not the aim of destruction, but the peoples, their prosperity and independence. This is one of the fundamental requirements of the contemporary world, and we will do everything in our power to contribute to halting the arms race. We are firmly convinced that, in unity, the people can halt the arms race, can stop wars, can secure peace. [applause]

As a socialist developing country, we devote great attention to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order which should insure a broad, equitable and equal cooperation, stop all inequalities in international economic relations and secure more rapid progress for the backward countries. We are firmly convinced that it is in the interests of all mankind to find a democratic solution to this vital problem of our times. In this way alone will we be able to pave the way for progress, economic stability and progress for each nation. As far as we are concerned, we will continuously strengthen our solidarity with the developing countries, and we are convinced that the just cause of the new economic order will triumph. [applause]

The great complexity of international life requires great cooperation and solidarity among all the anti-imperialist forces. Close cooperation is necessary between the communist and workers parties and the socialist, social democratic parties, national liberation movements and other democratic parties, as well as with all the peoples that struggle for national independence and for each people's right to be masters of their fate, for detente and peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, I want to conclude by expressing my conviction that the working people of Oradea and Bihor will work even more resolutely to fulfill their important obligations in all the areas, that you will come to the 12th party congress with ever greater results, that indeed, the people of Bihor will come to the 12th congress with considerable results in all the areas, and that they will resolutely support the adoption of documents on the future development of our fatherland submitted for debate by the masses and which are to be adopted by the 12th congress. We hope to adopt decisions at the 12th congress that will insure the implementation of the party program and Romania's more rapid progress, and that will give a revolutionary impetus to all our activities and raise all our activities to a higher qualitative level. The results attained so far are a guarantee that we can look to the future with confidence and that the decisions that will be adopted by the 12th congress will be successfully implemented. [applause]

With this conviction I wish you ever greater successes in all your activities, good health and great happiness. [applause, cheers]

Baia Mare Speech 18 September

AU201010 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1004 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Baia Mare mass rally during his working visit to Maramures County 18 September 1979--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I would like to extend warm greetings to you the participants in this big mass rally and to the residents of Baia Mare municipality and to all the Maramures residents on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We are glad to meet once again with the hardworking and enthusiastic residents of Maramures County on this working visit. We are also glad to note with great satisfaction the successes recorded in all fields of activity in fulfilling the current 5-year plan, a fact that increases the contribution made by Maramures to Socialist Romania's general development. [cheers, chants]

We have visited the "Suiori" mining flotation unity and the Baia Mare central flotation unit. We have met with the miners in Suiori and Baia Sprie and with the working people of the flotation unit.

We have gathered particularly positive impressions about the miners' activity and about the remarkable results recorded in fulfilling, and in fact overfulfilling, the plan for ore and nonferrous metal produced in this large mining basin.

We have noted with great pleasure your concern with improving your activity, the fulfillment of the mechanization program of the mining activity and of increasing profitability and the extraction of all active substances from ores. This is actually the explanation for the additional output achieved this year and in fact throughout the 5-year plan. This is why I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the miners in Suiori, Baia Sprie and throughout Maramures and to wish them increasingly greater successes in their activity. [cheers, chants]

We have also gathered positive impressions from the Baia Mare central flotation unit about the modernization work performed and the concern by the entire working collective to record better and better results in metal extraction and in reducing material expenditure, as well as energy consumption and to give the fatherland more and less expensive metals. This is why I would like to congratulate the working people from Baia Mare flotation unit and to wish them success in recording even better results in the future. [cheers]

We gathered very good impressions at the enterprise for mining machines and equipment in Baia Mare. Compared with what we knew about it from former visits, this large enterprise has made significant progress and has, indeed, become a modern machine-building enterprise producing highly technical equipment. We believe that its working collective is able to fulfill any task in producing highly efficient and highly technical mining equipment. That is why I also want to warmly congratulate the working people at the Baia Mare mining enterprise on their results and to wish them greater and greater successes in the future. [cheers, chants]

Generally, the enterprises and working people in Maramures industry have successfully fulfilled this year's plan and have also achieved a certain additional output. Throughout the 5-year plan they have also achieved an additional output exceeding more than 3 billion lei. That is why I would like to congratulate all working people in Maramures industry and to wish all of them success in recording better and better results and to end the 5-year plan with even greater successes. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the results recorded by the working people in Maramures County an important contribution is being made to the fulfillment of the general plan on Socialist Romania's development. As you know, the entire country is successfully fulfilling the plan: Industrial output has increased some 11 percent and an additional output of some 70 billion lei has been achieved in the 3 and 1/2 years of tne current 5-year plan, a fact that insures that an additional output of at least 100 billion lei will be achieved throughout the entire 5-year plan, thus insuring the more rapid development of our fatherland and the general improvement of our people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

We have also visited the fruit tree research station and the animal breeding center. Thus we have noted the concern of the working people in agriculture with achieving a greater output in fruit-tree growing, which is an important sector of the Maramures agricultural field, and in animal breeding and their general concern with developing agriculture in this county. I would also like to congratulate all working people in agriculture, all cooperative members and all peasants and to wish them greater and greater successes in increasing agricultural production in all fields. [cheers, chants]

Generally speaking, we have recorded positive results in developing agriculture and the other economic branches, education, research and cultural activity, and all these results forcefully demonstrate the creative force and capability of our workers class, of the peasants, intellectuals and of all our working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people who, in close unity, are resolutely following and firmly implementing the RCP's policy, which is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of our nation. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the rapid development of the national economy and of the increased national income, we have been able to fulfill the programs on our fatherland's general development in industry, agriculture and the housing program and, at the same time, we have been able to insure the continuous improvement of the material and cultural living standard of all our people. As is known, beginning with August the miners and machine builders have been among the first to benefit from the second stage of the wage increases and that of incomes generally. On this basis real remuneration will increase some 30 percent throughout the 5-year plan compared with the 20 percent envisaged. All these measures for increasing the working people's remuneration and incomes are part and parcel of the party's policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society; all this forcefully demonstrates that everything that is being achieved in Romania through the work and skill of our people is designed for the fatherland's general development and prosperity and for improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people--the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy, the essence of the socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we have gathered pleasant impressions during this working visit about the activity of the excellent builders of socialism in Maramures, about the activity carried out by the communists, the party organization and the working people's councils; we have noted that you are closely united in acting to insure the implementation of the 5-year plan provisions.

Therefore, we could certainly be satisfied and you are right to be satisfied with what you have achieved, as in fact we are also right to be satisfied with how the entire activity of building the comprehensively developed socialist society is progressing in Romania. All this notwithstanding, comrades, since we are revolutionaries and communists we cannot be content with what we have achieved. It would be a great mistake to be complacent and not to see that there still exist certain shortcomings and drawbacks in our work and in that of the people in Maramures which belittle our efforts and cause the results to be lower than existing possibilities throughout the country and in Maramures would permit. This is why we must always examine our activity in a critical and self-critical manner and draw all the necessary conclusions from both what is bad and good and to act to improve all our activity and to raise the level of our work in all fields, so as to record greater and greater results and to make maximum use of the forces generally available and the forces available in Maramures. I am referring first and foremost to the creative energy of the working people, of the Maramures people who know how to do all they can to serve the fatherland and to make it flourish and prosper. [cheers, chants]

Maramures is a strong mining center, it is an important area for insuring the country's need for raw materials. Therefore it is necessary to intensify activity in this field so that new reserves may be discovered, available reserves may be used under most favorable conditions and all useful substances may be extracted, thus insuring increasingly larger quantitites of nonferrous and other useful substances for our fatherland, and that Maramures will make a greater contribution to Romania's general progress and to achieving the new social system. [cheers, chants]

The machine-building enterprise, which mainly produces mining equipment, has modern and highly technical machines. A large part of these machines are imported.

It is necessary now that this plant and the other Maramures plants acts to improve their production so as to insure the complete implementation of the program on mining equipment. We must see to it that by 1973 [Ceausescu corrects himself] by 1983 we fulfill the plan in the mining field as regards both the Baia Mare ores and coal so we can better meet our fatherland's needs for raw materials and energy.

That is why the plants producing mining equipment--I am referring now to Baia Mare--must make efficient use of the modern capacities available and the energy of the working collective and meet the requirements of our mines for the highly efficient equipment needed for mining. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the problem of organizing the production process, of work, of increasing labor productivity in the field of reducing material expenditure, especially energy consumption, both in mining and throughout industry and all economic sectors.

We must see that the 5-year plan provisions are implemented and that this 5-year plan is turned into the 5-year plan of the scientific-technical revolution and that we achieve a new quality in our activity in all fields. We must constantly concern ourselves with increasing economic efficiency, item-specified production and net production and, on this basis, we must insure a more rapid increase in the national income because only thus will we be able to have the necessary means available both for the fatherland's general development and for further increasing the material and cultural living standard of our people. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, too, the peasants and the working people in the agricultural field must try to record better results. Certainly, we have gathered a good impression in this field here. However, the good results alone noted at the fruit tree research station or in a few farms will not insure too large a quantity of apples and fruits generally. This is why it is necessary that in a few years, let us say in 1973 [Ceausescu corrects himself] in 1983, the activity of reorganizing the fruit growing activity throughout the entire Maramures County should be completed, so that by 1985 we will be able to gather fruit from these new and modernized fruit tree plantations. We must expand plantations and especially modernize the existing ones. We must insure both an appropriate density and the kind of fruit we need. Therefore, Maramures must become an important fruit producer and all the conditions exist for this goal. Likewise, in the field of animal breeding Maramares must record better results in developing and improving pure breeds since they are very important not only for Maramures but for many counties in our fatherland. Therefore, in the field of animal breeding, too, Maramures must become a large producer of good and highly productive breeds. All conditions are available for achieving this very important goal. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, attention must also be paid to the other branches of agriculture, including insuring vegetables from this country. Maramures is able to grow the quantity of potatoes needed, it can grow the necessary vegetables so that it does not have to wait for them from other parts. This is why the working people in agriculture must seriously concern themselves with organizing the agricultural activity on a modern basis and increasing production in all sectors and thus be able to increase the agricultural output which will insure both a proper supply and an increase in the wages of the cooperative members of all peasantry.

There are important problems in agriculture with which we have to concern ourselves and in the next 5-year plan we must record considerable progress, a true revolution in Romanian agriculture, and within this framework also in Maramures agriculture. I believe that the people in Maramures will know how to demonstrate that in agriculture, too, they will be able to hold an important place. [cheers, chants]

An important field of our activity is that of investments and it must be said that by the end of the year these lags in the field of investments are recouped both in industry and agriculture and in the field of housing construction.

We must do all we can to insure the development of all localities of the Baia Mare municipality which has become a modern and flourishing one and which must completely fulfill its housing construction plan so as to fully meet the needs of the working people. All conditions are available--good organization, great efforts on the part of all working people in this sector, the party organizations and the party committee so as to completely fulfill--and it must be fulfilled--the investment plan as well. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to act with great determination to achieve the new economic mechanism: self-management and self-administration for the proper progress of the activity carried out by the working people's councils, by the general meetings--large democratic forums through which the working people are directly participating in leading enterprises and institutions, in leading the entire activity in our fatherland. It is also necessary for us to continuously improve the activity carried out by the people's councils, which are dutybound to constantly concern themselves with the proper management of localities, with insuring the best living conditions for the working people, to show maximum solicitude toward the problems concerning the citizens and to act to unite the efforts of all citizens in developing our fatherland's towns and localities. Everything that is being achieved in Romania, socialism itself, is achieved with the help of all working people, irrespective of nationality, with the help of all people and it is achieved only for the people and for the people alone. Therefore we must consciously act to insure the resolute implementation in all fields of the program of developing all localities and of the program of developing all of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

In the work of building socialism, an important place is held by distributing the forces of production throughout the country. During the current 5-year plan we propose that all counties should achieve a production worth at least 10 billion lei. Maramures is also among these counties because in 1975 it recorded production worth 8 billion lei. In 1978 it produced almost 15 billion lei and it will probably exceed by far 16 or 17 billion lei by 1980. It doubled the production recorded in 1975 thus exceeding by far the 10 billion lei level. Many counties have recorded important successes and by the end of the 5-year plan they will achieve all targets set by the party. All this demonstrates the concern of our party and of our socialist state with raising all counties, all localities in the fatherland to a new stage and with creating such conditions that in all areas in our country the working people will enjoy better and better work and living conditions and that they fully enjoy the excellent achievements of the socialist society, of science and culture and of building the new system. [cheers, chants]

The rapid development of our fatherland and of all areas in the country requires a sustained concern with developing education, research and cultural activity. I would like to take the opportunity at this big mass rally--since we are at the beginning of the new school year--to extend congratulations to the pupils and students in Maramures on the beginning of the new school year and to wish them success in recording better and better results in the educational activity and the activity of closely linking education with research and production and in improving their level of knowledge--and here I am referring specifically to youth--and in doing all they can to acquire the excellent achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge as best they can so as to become good builders of the socialist and communist society, good citizens of our fatherland, reliable defenders of the revolutionary achievements and to insure that Romania is constantly raised onto new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

It is therefore necessary to constantly concern ourselves with improving the level of professional training and, at the same time, with improving the political-educational level of shaping the socialist awareness, of the new man armed with the best things human knowledge has created, with the broad ideals of scientific socialism, that in this manner we are able to record an even greater increase in the conscious participation of all people in building their own future, the golden future of communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in successfully implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, we serve, first and foremost, the interests of our state and people and, at the same time, we are making an important contribution to the general cause of socialism and of increasing its force and influence at an international level. For, only as a result of the successes recorded in socialist construction in each country will the force of socialism increase and only thus will people be convinced about the superiority of the system without oppressors and only thus will they determinedly embark on the road of building their lives on socialist bases, the only basis that insures rapid progress, independence, sovereignty, well-being and the peace of all peoples. [cheers, chants]

In conformity with the party program, we constantly act to develop relations and solidarity with all the socialist countries, in the belief that strengthening their unity is in keeping with the interests of each socialist country and with those of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace on our planet. [cheers, chants]

We are also developing relations with the developing states, with the nonalined countries, with the peoples who have won national independence and are struggling to fully master their national riches, their own destiny, in the belief that this active cooperation and solidarity is an inseparable part of the struggle against the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for a better and more just world in which each people is able to develop freely, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are expanding relations of cooperation with developed capitalist countries, with all states in the world, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We firmly base our international cooperation with other states on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, in the belief that only on the basis of these principles will one be able to establish relations of positive cooperation and insure detente, each nation's independence and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We act consistently for achieving security and cooperation in Europe. We are preparing to participate in the Madrid conference in 1980 in the hope of achieving, together with all the participating peoples, a new impetus in implementing the documents signed in Helsinki and especially in proceeding to military disengagement on our continent--a decisive factor in the policy for security and peace both in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We are concerned with the establishment in the Balkans of relations of cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, and with the fact that certain disputes, especially the situation in Cyprus, are resolved by negotiations and that this state's independence and territorial integrity is insured. This cooperation in the Balkans is fully in keeping with the interests of each people in that area of the world and with the interests of the European people and of all mankind. [cheers, chants]

There are many problems to be solved in the world. Unfortunately, there are still conflicts and areas of tension and most determined action must be taken to resolve these problems by peaceful means. It is in the interests of all peoples who have disputed problems, of all peoples with conflicts, to solve those states of affairs by negotiations and establish relations of peace and cooperation, as it is in the interest of all mankind to completely end the policy of force, the military policy and to act to resolve any disputes between states only by negotiations and by negotiations alone.

This is in keeping with the interests of detente, of peace and of cooperation and the progress of all nations. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the huge increase, year by year, of military expenditure and the stockpiling of ever newer, more advanced and destructive arms, it is necessary for us to do all we can to halt the arms race, to reduce military expenditure and to achieve general and primarily nuclear disarmament. By reducing military expenditure, we must allocate those means both for the development of each nation and for supporting the less developed countries. We must see that the great achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge are placed only in the service of the peoples and of their well-being, happiness and independence. We must say a determined "no" to war, we must do all we can for peace and detente. [cheers, chants]

We firmly support the struggle for eliminating underdevelopment as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy, for a new international economic order based on equity and justice, on relations of fully equal rights in economic exchange and on supporting the less developed countries so that their more rapid progress is insured. It is in the interest of all states, including the richest ones, to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new economic order, because only on this basis can one surmount the consequences of the economic, energy and oil crisis, only thus can one insure the stability of the world economy and the development of all peoples. [cheers, chants]

In resolving all these complex problems it is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. In this spirit, our party is developing relations with the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements and with other democratic and progressive parties and organizations, in the belief that strengthening solidarity and cooperation among all these forces is a guarantee for peacefully resolving problems, for insuring disarmament and the new international economic order, for progress and the achievement of a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, only 2 months are left before the 12th party congress. The important documents for this congress have been published. Other program-directives will be published. The documents that have been submitted for discussion by all our people regarding the 12th congress set forth the guidelines of the future advance--during the next 5-year plan and in the future--with increasingly bold steps along the road of implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The 12th congress is called upon to insure the even more forceful strengthening of the party's power and unity--the leading political force of our society--it is called upon to strengthen the unity of our workers class, the peasanty, the intellectuals and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people, because only in complete unity, with the glorious banner of the communists, will we be able to insure the victory of communism in Romania and our fatherland's independent and free development. [cheers, chants]

The discussion of the documents and the proposals that will be made on these documents, the discussion of the program-directives for the development of each county, which will be published soon in each county, must turn the preparation for the congress into forceful proof of our socialist democracy. All these programs must be the fruit of the collective participation, of the collective will and wisdom of the communist and of all our people, because they outline our work, our future and the destiny of each of us, of our nation. They insure the victory of the system without classes--communism--in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that the working people in Maramures will know how to present themselves at the 12th congress with increasingly greater results in all fields and that they will do all they can so that this year they will fulfill the plan with important results in all sectors; so that they will record increasingly greater results throughout the 5-year plan. I am convinced that in the extensive competition that is taking place between our fatherland's counties for a leading place, Maramures will do all it can to hold a leading place and, if possible, the first place. I hope you will hold this place, comrades. [cheers, chants]

I wish you, all people from Maramures, greater and greater successes, much good health and much happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK PREMIER 20 SEPTEMBER

AU201413 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, who is on an official friendly visit to our country. The guest was accompanied by Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs. Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The Korean premier extended warm friendly greetings and wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, as well as wishes for increasingly greater successes in socialist construction to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and wishes for much good health and happiness to Comrade Kim Il-song, together with best wishes to the Korean people for their struggle for the constant prosperity of socialist Korea.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with particular satisfaction the close and fruitful relations of cooperation which have been established and are continuously developing between our countries, parties and peoples on the basis of the important understandings and decisions established by the party-state leaders of Romania and the DPRK.

They also expressed their determination to expand and diversify those relations, their relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in keeping with the requirements of the general progress of the two countries and in the interests of our people and the general cause of peace and socialism.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the solidarity of the RCP, the government and of the Romanian people with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people for their fatherland's peaceful, independent and democratic reunification and stressed that our country is consistently supporting the DPRK's constructive proposals and initiatives designed to insure the achievement of this major desideratum.

The Korean premier expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for Socialist Romania's active solidarity toward the struggle waged by the Korean people for achieving the ideals of their fatherland's reunification and reasserted the DPRK's full support for socialist Romania's foreign policy devoted to the cause of peace, national independence and socialism in the world.

The two also discussed certain current international problems. On this occasion they stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at achieving a lasting system of security in the world, promoting new democratic relations among states and achieving tangible steps on the path of disarmament, establishing a climate of peace, cooperation and trust among nations.

They also stressed the importance of resolving disputes and states of tension that still persist in various parts of the world by peaceful means through negotiations.

The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Andrei, Ho Tam Meeting

LD201551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1979--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview on September 20 with Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, minister of foreign affairs.

During the interview aspects of the bilateral relations were approached, stress being laid on the joint wish of expanding collaboration on an international plane and of diversifying the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, in the spirit of the Romanian-Korean understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song during the meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang.

The interview was attended by Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister, and Vasile Sandru, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present was also Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UK COMMUNIST PARTY DEPUTY LEADER

AU201630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, received Rueben Falber, deputy secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The guest extended greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of CPGB Secretary General Comrade Gordon McLennan. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended greetings and best wishes to the CPGB secretary general.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of friendly relations between the RCP and CPGB and the desire to develop ever closer cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of the Romanian and British peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. The sides also exchanged views on international issues and noted the profound changes that have occurred in the world and to the ever greater assertion of the will of peoples to develop in freedom, as full masters of their destiny, and to establish new international relations of equity and equality.

In that respect, they stressed the need to unite all democratic, revolutionary, communist and workers forces in the struggle for national independence, democracy, socialism, detente and peace. They paid particular attention to the role incumbent upon the international communist and workers movement and the working masses in all countries to defend the trend toward building a real system of security and cooperation in Europe, creating a new world economic order and adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. The sides also emphasized the need to continuously strengthen the force and unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of observance of each party's right to independently draw up and establish its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in each country and without any outside interference. They also stressed the importance of the dialog between communist and workers parties, on the basis of full equality of rights.

The talk proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

VERDET RECEIVES EGYPTIAN DEVELOPMENT MINISTER

AU201903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1979--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on Thursday afternoon Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now visiting Romania.

During the interview analysis was made of the concrete way in which the cooperation actions between Romania and Egypt are carried out in various fields of activity. Highlighted were also the ways and means conducive to helping the further development of the collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES, GIVES INTERVIEW TO SWISS JOURNALIST

AU201618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Prsident Nicolae Ceausescu today received Dr (Paul Shafrot), chief editor of Swiss daily DER BUND, which appears in Berne. Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, was also present. On the occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview for the Swiss daily DER BUND.

IONITA, ANDREI, OTHERS ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU202046 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Bulgaria, Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on Tuesday night.

The reception was attended by: Ion Ionita, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Petre Constantin, deputy minister of education and instruction; party-state activists and artistic and cultural figures.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON ROMANIAN UN INITIATIVE

AU201858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES), 20/9/1979--The U.N. General Assembly bureau recommended that the final form of the agenda of the General Assembly should include the Romanian-sponsored item on "peaceful settlement of interstate disputes."

Concomitantly, the bureau recommended that this distinct item be assigned for examination to the political and security committee.

This fresh Romanian initiative pursues to bring about at the current session a broad and thorough debate with the equal participation of all states, in view of the affirmation of their political will to solve the disputes by peaceful means exclusively, for seeking out and enforcing practical and efficient measures meant to lead to increasing the U.N. role and banning the force and threat with force in international relations.

The expose advanced by the Romanian Government to the U.N. together with the request for the item to be included in the agenda presents extensively the motivations of the new Romanian initiative. It starts from the realities of international life, from the fact that in spite of the commitment taken by the states under the charter to solve all litigations between them by peaceful means, there still are numerous instances of recourse to force which lead to tension and conflict, seriously affect the freedom and independence of some states, mainly of the developing countries, the international peace and security. According to Romania, the U.N. should find modalities to more actively and more efficiently contribute to the peaceful settlement of the inter-state disputes and to preventing the armed conflicts.

Romania considers it is high time for the General Assembly to start a thorough-going political debate with a view to synthesizing in a pertinent document of universal vocation the principles and methods meant to govern the peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes.

As the expose shows, Romania's initiative pursues the affirmation of all member-states' political will to discharge the obligations they have assumed under the charter, namely to settle the international disputes exclusively by peaceful means, on the one hand, and the examination of this item to lead in the final to a considerable strengthening of the U.N. capability to efficiently contribute to preventing the conflicts and to the peaceful settlement of inter-state litigations.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON WORLD FOOD COUNCIL MEETING, FAMINE

LD191446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--In a commentary devoted to the recent ministerial meeting of the World Food Council, SCINTEIA of September 19 points out that the highly difficult (?food situation) in certain areas of the globe is due to both natural factors and to some social and economic causes, particularly to underdevelopment, economic and technical dependence upon powerfully industrialized countries, colonialist and neo-colonialist practices, persisting relations of inequality and inequity among states. The future food strategy in poor countries should include--the Bucharest newspaper writes--measures for increasing food production on a world plane, in the Third-World countries in particular.

According to Romania's outlook, the liquidation of famine and the supply of food to the entire population of the world are two main objectives of the new economic order, the attainment of which depends on each and every country's own effort, as decisive factors of development, and on international cooperation. The Romanian state considers as imperative the necessity of applying some complex national programmes for the development of the agriculture of the lagging countries, adequate means and investments being ensured in this respect. Romania considers that an important role is to be played by the promotion of broad international cooperation, on equitable and stable bases, meant to support efficiently the developing countries' own efforts.

Romania's practical example--SCINTEIA writes--is telling as regards the observance of these principles, a backward agrarian country in the past, with a population that underwent chronic mulnutrition. Romania has succeeded in the years of socialism to ever better meet the requirements of the population, being, as far as the average consumption of calories is concerned, on a par with developed countries. Moreover, the Romanian state grants concrete support to villages, particularly in technical assistance, supply of modern means and training of skilled cadres for agriculture.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/9/1979--An agreement on cultural and scientific collaboration between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the State of Israel was signed in Bucharest on September 17. The agreement stipulates measures meant to promote mutual knowledge of the results scored by the two countries in developing education, science, culture and art. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU]

PATILINET, U.S. BUSINESSMAN TALK--Comrade Vasile Patilinet, Romanian minister of mines, petroleum and geology, had talks with A. Lewis Jr., counselor at the U.S. Gulf company and vice chairman of the World Organization of Oil Congresses, on 14 September. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OPTHALMOLOGY--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/9/1979--The Second National Conference of Opthalmology is taking place these days in Bucharest, attended by over 500 Romanian specialists and one hundred guests from Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, the USSR and the USA. The debates are focused on two subjects of particular interest: eye reparative and reconstructive surgery and child glaucoma. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL--By presidential decree Olimpia Solomenscu has been appointed Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Senegal. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

LD201510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Mali Foreign Minister A.B. Beye conducted final talks yesterday evening. They expressed satisfaction with the two countries' cooperation to date and pointed to possibilities for expanding and strengthening cooperation in all fields.

During the meeting, the future activities of non-aligned countries were also discussed. The need was stressed for solving the non-aligned countries' economic problems, and in this connection, for further developing cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

Vrhovec and Beye assessed the talks between the Yugoslav and Mali delegations in Belgrade as favourable and as opening up new prospects for Yugoslav-Mali cooperation.

Tito Split Toast

LD172014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Toast delivered by Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, at a luncheon in Split on 17 September in honor of visiting President Moussa Traore of Mali]

[Text] Split--Esteemed President Traore, Mrs Traore, dear friends: It gives me great pleasure to bid you welcome. I am convinced that your visit will mean a great deal for further rapproachement, friendship and closer cooperation between our two nonalined countries. Both we and you attach great importance to this cooperation. We can say that we have attained good results. However, we believe that a great deal more can be done in economic and other areas, which is in our mutual interest.

We follow with attention and understanding the efforts of the people of Mali and of the Democratic Union regarding the stabilization and progress of their country, consolidation of democratic institutions, and, above all, regarding the strengthening of Mali's independence and its consistent involvement in the implementation of the policy of nonalinement. I know full well, dear friend, how big and invaluable your personal contribution is to this.

We believe that these efforts, and particularly Mali's desire to insure a faster economic development, deserve wider support.

I should particularly like to stress here the great importance of reciprocal economic cooperation between the nonalined and the developing countries. I believe it is necessary that we should approach the use of these opportunities faster and in an organized way. A considerably closer cooperation, which would also include the problem of energy and technology, would not only represent significant support for the least developed countries but would have wider political effects. Reciprocal solidarity of the developing countries would also strengthen our positions in the talks with the industrially developed countries aimed at establishing a new and more equitable economic system in the world.

Dear friend, recently in Havana we had an opportunity to exchange views on the course of the sixth nonalined countries' conference.

I think we have sufficient reasons to be satisfied with the results of our summit. The nonalined movement has considerably expanded and is also going from strength to strength as an independent and extrabloc factor. This is of enormous importance for the entire world because it narrows down [jer suzava] the support for the blocs and bloc policy. The strength of our movement lies in its breadth and its ability to unite the interests of different countries into a joint aspiration toward peace, security, development and progress.

The implementation of these lofty objectives demands that we should fully respect the historic, national, social and other characteristics of every country and that we should constantly enhance the democratic method in the adoption of our stands and in the joint activity of nonalined countries.

On the basis of the political and economic declarations of the summit, we should all make the maximum efforts so that we can apply the adopted stands in the United Nations--and in international relations in general--as efficiently as possible, and in so doing consistently implement the policy of nonalinement. This also implies close cooperation between all nonalined countries.

What I particularly have in mind is the need to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism without delay. We render full support to the struggle of the peoples and of the liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania for freedom and independence and for all constructive efforts leading to this objective.

Esteemed friend, I should like once again to express my satisfaction at your visit and our talks. I see this as yet another confirmation of friendly relations and fresh support for broader cooperation between our two nonalined countries.

I raise this glass to the health of the esteemed president of the Mali Republic and of Mrs Traore, to the health of our guests, to the overall progress of the Mali Republic, and to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two nonalined countries.

Traore Split Toast Reply

LD172106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Split, September 17 (TANJUG)--In saying that Yugoslavia is the right place to state the satisfaction with exceptionally valuable results of the sixth nonalined summit, Mali President Moussa Traore today stressed here that the recent Havana summit will enable the nonalined movement to take a very important step towards achieving the goals it set to itself eighteen years ago in the capital of Yugoslavia.

The people of Mali particularly appreciates the political foresight with which the peoples of Yugoslavia have always been in the avant-garde of the struggle of the Third World and all peace and justice loving peoples, Traore stressed.

He [words indistinct] answering his host President Tito's toast. President Traore said that President Tito is an exceptionally capable statesman.

President Traore said that President Tito has the admiration of the entire Third World because he proposed the Third World's approach to the detente. Thus, the detente is no longer the affair of (?super) powers alone, he continued.

Traore further said that Mali will always remember President Tito's immensely positive role in seeking solutions to major problems confronting the world today.

The President of Mali assessed that for him and his delegation the visit to Yugoslavia is greatly instructive.

President Traore said that the Yugoslav-Mali relations are very well-developed and that it cannot be otherwise since both countries are founder-members of the nonaligned movement.

In particularly stressing that Mali has just entered a new stage of its political future by founding the united constitutional party of "The Democratic Union of the Malian People" Traore stated that the people of Mali is an ally of all the peoples who, like the people of Yugoslavia, are struggling to give meaning to their national independence.

20 September Joint Communique

LD201820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

["Joint Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint communique was issued at the end of the visit paid to our country by Moussa Traore, president of the Mali Republic:

At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Mali Republic, and his wife led a government delegation on an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 17 to 20 September 1979.

In very meaningful talks, Presidents Tito and Traore had an exhaustive exchange of opinions on the most important issues of international relations, in the light of the recent sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Havana. They likewise devoted particular attention in the talks to assessing the results achieved hitherto in and the prospects for the further development of mutual relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Milivoje Maksic, adviser to the president of the republic on foreign policy questions; Dusan Jovanovic, acting head of the Sub-Sahara Africa Office in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Milo Spajic, charge d'affaires in the SFRY Embassy in Bamako; and Jovan Ilic, adviser in the Sub-Sahara Africa Office.

On the Mali side: Alioune Blondin Beye, Mali minister of foreign affairs; Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, minister of state firms and enterprises; Moussa Coulibaly, charge d'affaires of Mali in the SFRY; Sekou Soumano, technical adviser to the president of the republic; Modibo Diarra, press attache of the president of the republic; Sekouba Cisse, adviser in the Political Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Amadou Tidiani Dia, adviser in the General Directorate for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the course of his visit President Traore had a meeting and talks with Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on a number of international questions and on bilateral cooperation.

The president of the Mali Republic received Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (SIV). A meaningful exchange of opinions related to a review of the opportunities for further consolidation of bilateral cooperation was held.

President Traore had a meeting with Todor Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. A positive assessment was given to the results of cooperation so far between sociopolitical organizations in the two countries; and the readiness of both sides was confirmed to intensify relations between these organizations and to undertake the necessary measures to strengthen the relations of cooperation.

President Traore also received representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs, reviewed topical international issues and the forthcoming activities of the nonalined countries in the light of the conclusions of the Havana meeting. Radoje Kontic, member of the SIV, and Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs, examined all aspects of economic and scientific and technical cooperation hitherto, and agreed on measures for promoting these further.

All meetings and talks were conducted in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which characterize the traditionally close relations between the nonalined countries.

In all meetings and talks a positive assessment was given to the development of relations between the two countries. It was concluded with pleasure that cooperation on the international level, particularly within the framework of the nonalined movement, is very successful and constructive. It was agreed to continue the beneficial practice of exchanging opinions on all issues of interest to the two countries.

Having expressed satisfaction with the initial results gained in implementing the recently concluded agreements on bilateral cooperation, the two sides stated that, proceeding from their orientation for the policy of nonalinement and the spirit of understanding and friendship which characterize relations between the two countries, there are significant, unutilized opportunities for the development of economic, scientific and technical information and cultural cooperation. It was assessed that the agreement on the formation of a mixed commission for these forms of cooperation represents a very significant step in this direction.

The two sides agreed to support all initiatives of the mixed commission and of interested businessmen directed toward the promotion and development of new higher forms of cooperation.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions on the current world situation, Presidents Tito and Traore stated that there is an increasingly great readiness on the part of peoples and countries to struggle for their independence and their independent socioeconomic development, to actively involve themselves in the struggle for a new system of international political and economic relations, and to struggle for peace and security of the world and for equal relations in the world. At the same time they noted with anxiety the existence of open problems which represent a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

It was stated in the talks that by their principled and active policy Yugoslavia and Mali are involving themselves in the processes of relaxation of tension.

The two presidents were in accord in their assessment that detente limited to blocs and their interests can neither be stable nor represent a solid basis for the establishment of permanent peace. They stressed the universal character of detente expanded to all regions of the world and to all the most important questions of international relations, as well as its importance in the settlement of open problems. They pointed out that detente can be effective only if all members of the world community, the United Nations, the nonalined movement, the OAU and the other elements actively participate in it. In this context it was stressed that the genuine and permanent process of relaxation of tension and the strengthening of general stability and security in the world are not possible without a simultaneous development of the process of disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two presidents stated that in Africa foreign interests are still interwoven, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and of taking advantage of inherited difficulties is still continuing. This has a negative effect on the stability of the situation on the continent and on relations between individual countries. In this connection they stressed the irreplaceable role of the OAU and reiterated their countries' support for the decisions of the Monrovia summit for the safeguarding of peace and security on the continent and stressed their importance for the decisions of the sixth conference in Havana.

They expressed profound anxiety at the situation in southern Africa, which continues to represent one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis. The two presidents condemned the wave of recent attacks directed by the racist regimes against the liberation movements from the frontline countries. They rejected the attempt of imperialism and neocolonialism to postpone by various maneuvers and so-called internal settlements the conclusion of the process of decolonisation in Africa.

Proceeding from the decisions of the sixth conference of the nonalined in Havana, the two sides affirmed their solidarity, support and all-round aid to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, their legitimate representatives, in the struggle for national liberation and realization of their legitimate rights. Full support was also confirmed here for the frontline countries, which bear the greatest burden of the struggle in southern Africa.

Presidents Tito and Traore examined the latest development of the situation in Europe. They concluded that a certain degree of progress has been achieved in the process of relaxation of tension, expressed in the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They also stressed that peace and security restricted to Europe cannot be permanent and stable without a solution to the problems in regions directly linked with Europe, primarily in the Mediterranean.

The two presidents gave a positive assessment to the results of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined in Havana, and stated that the decisions adopted gave powerful affirmation to the authentic principles and goals of nonalined policy and thereby created a solid basis for the further strengthening of solidarity and unity of the nonalined movement and its more active work on building new international political and economic relations.

They expressed their satisfaction that the movement had considerably expanded since the last conference in Colombo, and they considered the growth of the role of nonalined policy in world trends to be very significant.

The policy and movement of nonalinement have found a new, even stronger confirmation as an independent nonbloc world factor and mobilizing force toward changing the old system of international relations based on privileges and various forms of foreign domination. The confirmation of the continuity of nonalined policy, the reaffirmation of its authentic principles and goals, represent an undoubted confirmation of the movement's vitality as the sole alternative to bloc policy and to the competition of the great powers.

The two presidents pointed to the need for further consolidation of democratic relations in the movement as conditions of its more successful struggle for the democratization of broader international relations. They assessed that a significant step in the direction had been made by the decisions relating to the Coordination Bureau and its method of work.

The two presidents expressed their anxiety at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and condemned Israel's continuing aggression and occupation of Arab territories. They reiterated that the Palestinian question is the nucleus of the Middle East crisis and pointed out that a just and permanent settlement demands the active participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They renewed the demand for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and for the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the formation of their own state. They stressed that in such conditions alone may the right of all countries of the region to security and peaceful independent development be realized.

Presidents Tito and Traore stressed the danger of the deterioration in the crisis in Southeast Asia--not only for the countries of the region but also further afield--for peace in the world. They pointed out that recourse to force in settling the existing conflicts and also interference in the internal affairs of other countries are a contradiction to the principles of the UN Charter and to nonalined policy.

In this connection the two presidents emphasized the inalienable right of every people freely and without outside interference to decide upon its own system and way of life. In addition they stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of crises on the basis of the fundamental principles of nonalinement, respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all countries of the region.

The two presidents asserted with regret the lack of progress made in the process of changing the unequal international economic relations, and pointed out that the establishment of a new international economic order represents the only path toward overcoming the acute problems of development and the profound crisis of the world economy.

They stressed with anxiety the unreadiness of the industrially developed countries to accept essential changes in existing relations, and also their attempts to seek in closed circles solutions relating to the entire international community, expressing here, too, the desire to split up the nonalined and other developing countries.

The two presidents stressed the importance of action on the part of the nonalined and other developing countries, and pointed out that the intensification of mutual cooperation between the nonalined and other developing countries represents a vital factor in strengthening their negotiating position with the developed countries, and represents the creation of solid bases for their development, while relying on their own forces.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Moussa Traore expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks, and their conviction that this visit will be a new and significant stimulus to the further development of friendly relations and to the promotion of all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the Mali Republic.

President Moussa Traore expressed his gratitude to President Tito for the warm and cordial hospitality which was shown to his delegation, to his wife and to himself.

He invited President Tito to make an official and friendly visit to the Mali Republic. President Tito accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set at a later date.

VRHOVEC, THAI FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

LD171456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Zagreb--At the dinner given by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife at the Zagreb Intercontinental Hotel last night in honor of Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his wife, the two ministers exchanged toasts.

Addressing the Thai foreign minister, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec said:

"We are very pleased that you are with us, for we consider it a positive expression of the good relations which we are developing between our countries. Through our sincere hospitality, we would like to express our desire and readiness to develop as comprehensive relations as possible with your country and your people.

During our talks today, we quickly realized that we share very similar views and approaches on many essential issues of the contemporary world. Although our countries are far apart geographically and very different in their social and political orders, we have noted that we share much in what we would like to achieve in the world.

We wish to fight for peace, security and stability in the world and for the creation of a system of international political and economic relations in which all countries and peoples will have the most favorable possibilities to live in freedom and develop in their own way.

We have noted that we can achieve this only if the principles of peaceful coexistence are strictly observed in relations between countries and peoples. We concluded that we must realize this through joint efforts and all-round activity by all countries of the world. These are such essential and crucial things for our peoples that we cannot surrender them to anyone, neither to the largest powers nor the blocs.

This is precisely why our country follows the policy of nonalinement so consistently and persistently. The policy of nonalinement, we are deeply convinced, is not only the best way to fight for a different, more equitable and just world, but is also a powerful force for the preservation of our own national independence. This is precisely why the policy of nonalinement inspires and directs us in our approaches to major crises in the contemporary world, crises which we discussed today. The world is interdependent to such a degree that we cannot separate a single crisis and be indifferent toward it.

That is why we understand and support your efforts to solve the crisis in the region in which you live in a peaceful way, so that it might be resolved in a way which would discourage foreign intervention and interference.

We did not discuss the subject of bilateral relations today. You will discuss this tomorrow with Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foriegn trade, and we will have opportunities to exchange views on this when we meet again in Belgrade. I wish to say that our bilateral economic relations are well below the level of our political relations and that it would be beneficial for us to make joint efforts to raise them to the highest possible level in the interests of both our countries.

Finally, permit me to express my conviction that your visit to our country will be very pleasant for you, and at the same time both useful and significant for the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Thailand."

In response to this toast, Dr Packhariyangkun, Thai minister of foreign affairs, expressed his thanks for the exceptional hospitality.

[words indistinct] the Thai minister said, that we have arrived on an official visit to your beautiful country. My satisfaction is all the greater because I am a former Thai Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Your country is wonderful, each republic and province having its own specific features but all united and forming a federation. They are motivated by the same aim, that is, to maintain the identity of Yugoslavia as a whole. This is what makes your country strong, and is precisely why Yugoslavia has great prestige in international forums. At the recent Havana summit your country played a very significant role. Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito played a particularly great role as the sole surviving founder of the nonalined movement.

"I believe that in our region we will derive much benefit from the decisions of the sixth conference in Havana. I am thinking primarily of Kampuchea. I am pleased that Yugoslavia and Thailand share the same views and approach to the crisis in Southeast Asia. Our two countries hold to the same principles, which are the principles of peaceful coexistence. We cannot accept anything which we consider to be a flagrant violation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. We cannot permit any country to carry out (?aggression) against another, because mankind will then regress and live by the law of the jungle. That is why Federal Secretary Vrhovec and I discussed the international situation in our talks this morning and concentrated our attention on the issues of crisis areas."

Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun went on to stress that world peace is a significant prerequisite for good bilateral relations. Yugoslavia and Thailand, he said, speak the same language, wishing to preserve their independence in every way. Our ideals are the same: the preservation of and contribution to world peace and understanding on the basis of full equality.

The Thai foreign minister then stressed that his visit was taking place at the right time, immediately following the Havana conference and before the UN General Assembly session at which, on the initiative of Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, the situation in Kampuchea will be discussed. He thanked Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Vrhovec for the information about the results of the sixth nonalined conference in Havana.

Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun also referred to the state of bilateral relations and agreed with Federal Secretary Vrhovec that there was a need to make joint efforts in order to expand economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Thailand on the basis of the recently signed trade agreement. He also said that the economies of Thailand and Yugoslavia are complementary and that there are many more unexploited possibilities.

Relations between our two countries are truly excellent, the Thai minister said.

The Thai foreign minister invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with his wife, to visit Thailand.

VRATUSA RECEIVES PRC VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG

LD201838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, today received Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and his aides. The meeting was attended by Ivo Marenk, republican secretary for agriculture, forestry and food, and Tone Poljsak, deputy republican secretary for international cooperation.

Vratusa briefed the high-ranking visitor on the socioeconomic development of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, and the way in which the republics and provinces help the less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. He stressed that our nonalined policy stems from our revolution and the self-managing transformation of our society.

The vice premier of the PRC State Council thanked Vratusa for the information and emphasized that the purpose of the Chinese delegation's visit is to learn about the Yugoslav self-managing system and Yugoslavia's experience in building a socialist society. He told his host about the current sociopolitical situation in China and about the tasks facing the Chinese people, among which he particularly referred to the need for democratization in the Chinese Communist Party and the whole of society.

Vratusa and Wang Renzhong agree, it is reported, that the conditions of social development are different in individual states and that the ways of building socialism consequently also differ.

PRC HEALTH DELEGATION LEAVES 20 SEPTEMBER

LD201108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG)--After a two-week stay in Yugoslavia a Chinese delegation of health from Beijing (Peking) left Yugoslavia last night. The delegation was headed by Chinese Deputy Minister of [Public] Health Wang Wey. In the course of its stay the delegation visited a number of Yugoslav republican and provincial centers where it was informed on the organization of public health in rural areas.

In closing talks conducted in the Federal Committee of Labor, Health and Social Welfare both sides stated interest in the soonest possible signing of an agreement between Yugoslavia and China on cooperation in the area of health and medical sciences.

TANJUG CITES 'CHINESE EXPERT' ON MAO PERSONALITY CULT OPPOSITION

LD201220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (by TANJUG correspondent A. Novacic)--The sayings of Mao are gradually disappearing from the streets of Beijing (Peking) and appearing in their place are placards depicting the future modernised China and its towns. This is not mere chance and neither is the publication of a conversation that Mao had with musicians, published on the third anniversary of his death, which passed quietly here.

In the text of the conversation, Mao advocates a struggle against dogmatism and notes that it was this very slavery to dogma that had brought China at one period in the revolution, to the verge of collapse.

"China is moving towards criticism of the personality cult, and through practice at that," is how a Chinese theoretician has explained this process.

There is resistance to this course and this is the reason for renewed insistence on explaining the thesis that "practice alone is the criterion of truth". In the provinces, the towns and throughout the country those who think that the only truth is what Mao said, wrote or read are still numerous. At the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum, in December last year, a concensus was reached in the highest party leadership on these questions. Believers in "practice" won a historic victory over the adherents to "theoretic dogma."

"The present drive to explain the criterion of truth is not aimed at destroying the reputation of some figures or groups, as has been the case in the past. Our aim is to unite the whole nation on the only valid concept of social Marxist development in which practice and the objectively given facts dominate schemes and paper concepts," a Chinese expert states. "We are against the personality cult." Such stands can be heard in unofficial talks with Chinese figures.

The Chinese certainly feel great respect for Mao Zedong and his work. Today, however, they say with conviction that Mao Zedong "should not be deified."

SPILJAK-LED TU DELEGATION VISITS BRITAIN

LD201927 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] London, September 20 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mika Spiljak is staying in Great Britain as guests of the British Trade Unions. In the last four days talks have been held with eminent leaders of the British Trade Union Movement, members of the Conservative Government and representatives of the Labour opposition Party.

At the British Trade Unions headquarters, general secretary of the British Trade Unions, Len Murray, acquainted his guests with current economic and social trends in the British Isles.

In talks with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the Yugoslav delegation was received by Minister of State in the Foreign Office, Douglas Hurd, Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community were the focus of attention.

The Yugoslav delegation also visited the DAILY MIRROR offices where it met with the most celebrated journalists of this popular paper. Here discussions were mostly on the position of workers and their earnings.

The Yugoslav delegation was also received by member of parliament and chairman of Labour Party' International Liaison Committee, Joan Lestor, who is an eminent member of the labour movement's left wing.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

LD171040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia has sent a telegram of felicitations to President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary on his birthday.

In his telegram, President Tito expresses his conviction that friendly relations and all-round goodneighborly cooperation between the two countries will further successfully develop in the interest of their two peoples and for the good of peace and general progress in the world.

REPORTAGE ON TITO 20 SEPTEMBER DOMESTIC TRAVELS

Mediterranean Games Statement

LD201242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic, who is the patron of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, has responded to TANJUG's request to give his impressions of the opening of the greatest sporting event in Yugoslavia up to now. In connection with this, President Tito said:

"I was very impressed by the beautiful surroundings and well-coordinated program at the opening of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, and also by the architecture of the stadium. I hope that this, and also the other sporting projects built for these championships, will contribute to the development not only of top-flight sport, but also of mass sport, that is, of physical culture in our country. I am convinced that the Eighth Mediterranean Games themselves will popularize the development of many sports in our country.

"The organizers and hosts of this great sporting competition have, with the help and support of our entire community, exerted great efforts in order to guarantee the best possible conditions for the visit and competition of sportsmen and sports officials from the Mediterranean countries. This will undoubtedly contribute to further development of cooperation and friendship between young people of all the countries participating in the games.

"I am very pleased that the sports complexes which guarantee the best possible conditions for competition within the scope of the Eighth Mediterranean Games have been completed on time despite relatively short completion dates. This is yet another success for our builders. They thereby confirm the lofty reputation enjoyed by Yugoslav construction projects in the world."

Split Departure

LD201240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left Split this morning after a stay of several days, during which he opened the Eighth Mediterranean Games. The inhabitants of Split organized a very cordial and warm send-off, which was attended by more than 100,000 citizens.

President Tito was seen off near the special aircraft at Kasteli Airport by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; the president of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists [not further identified] and other representatives of the sociopolitical life in Dalmatia, Split and the naval district command. President Tito's special aircraft left Split airport at 0900 (0800 GMT).

Visit to Titovo Uzice

AU201310 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Titovo Uzice--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has arrived in Titovo Uzice. General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; and Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, arrived with President Tito.

Milivoje Milovanovic, president of the Titovo Uzice Communal Assembly, and other prominent representatives of the sociopolitical life of the city, welcomed President Tito at the railway station. After a brief stay President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left in the direction of Tara.

Arrival in Tara

AU201410 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Excerpt] Today at about 1400 hours [1300 GMT] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived at Tara, where he will spend a some time resting. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; and General of the Army Nikola Luubicic, federal secretary for national defense, arrived with President Tito.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD210724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Delegates in the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference held a session today at which they finalized the program of action of the Federal Conference and its Presidium for the period up to the end of this year. The directions in which activity will be aimed, it was noted, are the result of giving a concrete form to and supplementing the existing program on the basis of the socioeconomic and political developments in the country which are perceived to be most topical.

Economic stabilization is at the moment one of the most important tasks of the entire community and consequently of the Socialist Alliance as well, Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in his introductory speech.

Despite some of the encouraging results achieved in recent months, there is no room for complacency. It will be necessary, Rajcan stressed, to make a long-term effort to stabilize material trends and develop self-managing relations. He particularly emphasized that income-based association and the pooling of labor and resources were lagging behind. Associated labor was still not exercising a decisive influence on the sphere outside production: banking, foreign trade exchange, trade in general, exchange of labor with nonproduction activities, and general consumption.

Istvan Rajcan also spoke about shortcomings in the field of investment policy and noted that there was reluctance to give up uneconomical investments. This would continue as long as decisions on whether to start any particular construction continued to be made outside associated labor.

Istvan Rajcan drew particular attention to the fact that there were organizations which were causing an artificial shortage to exist of certain products in the market in order to be able to raise prices. Everywhere in the business world this was known as speculation, Rajcan said, and there is no reason why we should use a more neutral term for it. The Socialist Alliance must energetically struggle against phenomena of this kind because they could have a negative effect on our people's political mood.

The question of responsibility was given a prominent place in the introductory speech. We often allow things to depend on the good will of individuals and are content with generalized formulations of our tasks, and at times it is not even known who is supposed to do what, Istvan Rajcan noted. This is why it happens that when results fail to materialize everybody is responsible, in other words no one is.

The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, which has been broadly accepted in our society, Istvan Rajcan said at the end, is certain to contribute to the affirmation of the principle of responsibility.

All the participants in the debate supported the proposed program of SAWPY's activity in the period up to the end of this year.

All the participants in the debate, it goes without saying, laid stress on the obligations of the Socialist Alliance to realize the decisions of the sixth nonalined summit in Havana. Since the Socialist Alliance pursues the democratic socialization of our foreign policy, it is obligated to enable all citizens to be active factors in the creation and realization of our foreign policy.

Winding up the debate on the first item on the agenda, Todo Kurtovic stressed that the SAWP would not devote itself to the questions specified in the program for only 2 or 3 months. These questions, he said, will be the subject of SAWP's constant attention.

We in the SAWPY Federal Conference must devote ourselves to these questions and we must do this by going more deeply into these problems and by working more efficiently. It is a fact that at the moment action is lacking and our reflexes have lost their quickness when it comes to some of the topical and vital questions which concern the people, Todo Kurtovic said.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference also discussed a number of topical problems in agriculture and the food industry. The introductory speech was made by Ivan Kustrak, chairman of the Section for Socioeconomic Relations in Agriculture and in the Village of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who pointed out both the successes and the difficulties in the realization of the social agreement on the development of agroindustry in the period up to 1080.

The production of sugar beet and sugar has met the demand since last year and there will also be some for export, he said. The production of sunflower and other oil-yielding plants is favorable and the planned production of milk is attainable. The total amount of meat production planned for 1980 was already achieved last year, but consumption has also greatly exceeded the planned level. However, we have not produced the planned quantities of cereals and we are now compelled to import both wheat and corn, despite the fact that we possess the potential needed to meet our domestic needs and even to export.

For the stable development of agriculture it is vital to plan both the real consumption and the production of food and avoid the discrepancy between the planned and produced quantities.

Significant attention was devoted during the discussion on associating farmers into agricultural cooperatives and organizations of cooperative farmers, as well as to associating them with the social sector on the basis of income.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference decided that the Federal Conference should hold its next session, which will discuss the topical questions of housing policy, in Belgrade on 17 October.

REPUBLIC ORGANS DISCUSS COLLECTIVE WORK RESPONSIBILITY

Serbian SAWP

AU201425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[J. Kesic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 September--The extensive public discussion in the SAWP of Serbia about the introduction of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility has concluded. At its session today the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference assessed that a high degree of ideological-political unity in the interpretation of the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative and in proposals for practical solutions had been demonstrated in the discussion. The Presidium has determined a proposal for amendments and supplements to the statute of the SAWP of Serbia on the basis of the results of the discussion.

The amendments and supplements to the statute provide for the Presidium of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference to have 29 members who would represent all parts of the front on the basis of the delegate principle. The term of office for the Presidium's members will be 4 years and for the SAWP Conference's president 1 year. It is also proposed that the present office of the SAWP Conference secretary should be changed to the office of the Presidium secretary, whom this organ would elect from among its own ranks for a period of 2 years. And the term of office of the forms of activity of the Socialist Alliance should be also 2 years with the possibility for reelection for one more term [sentence as published]

The proposed changes indicate that there is no longer any need for the existence of a Secretariat of the SAWP Presidium because its function would be taken over by the new Presidium as the political executive organ of the SAWP Conference. The need for the position of vice president of the SAWP Conference also ceases at the same time and the position will therefore also be abolished.

The changes, which will be carried out in the entire SAWP organization in Serbia by the end of this year, are only a part of the tasks within the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative, Salih Nusi, vice president of the SAWP of Serbia, pointed out. These changes will create the basic organizational and cadre prerequisites for the broadest possible activity of the SAWP of Serbia in advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and in introducing the 1-year term of office for chairman.

Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP

AU202045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 18 September--At its session today the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican SAWP Conference joined the public debate in the SAWP organizations and discussed the document of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina entitled "Proposed Tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the Realization of Comrade Tito's Initiative on Advancing Collective Work and Responsibility and Introducing 1-Year Term of Office for President or Chairman."

Speaking in the discussion on this document, Seid Maglajlija, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican SAWP Conference, recalled that "an intensive sociopolitical activity" has developed in Bosnia-Hercegovina to implement Tito's initiative "in all forms of social organization, ranging from the basic organization of associated labor and local community to the republic and the federation. The activity has been primarily characterized by an undivided and complete support of the working people and citizens" for the initiative and "by a readiness of the organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communist" without any delay "to critically analyze the political, socioeconomic and cadre conditions in the republic and determine the appropriate programs and solutions insuring a consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative.

"'The experience gained and the results achieved in the activities of organizations of the Socialist Alliance in our republic,' Seid Maglajlija further said in his speech, 'also show under the new conditions the ability of the Socialist Alliance to accept the creative initiatives of the working people and citizens as well as of sociopolitical and social organizations and to organize wide social action. The political and action capability of the Socialist Alliance has depended to a great extent, among other things, on the attitude of the organizations of the League of Communists toward such activities and toward organizations of the Socialist Alliance themselves. However, by stressing the new conditions, we primarily have in mind the role of the Socialist Alliance in the political system where the organizations and the forms of activity of the Socialist Alliance are daily linked with delegations and delegate assemblies'"

"According to Maglajlija, the formation of the substance and methods of activity of the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance along the line of establishing ties with the masses of people and insuring social influence in the process of delegate decisionmaking, requires in the present political situation both a critical analysis of the past practice in the work of organs and organizations of the League of Communists and an active attitude toward all aspects of changes in the method of work or organizations of the Socialist Alliance."

At the same session the Presidium of the Republican Conference also discussed the conclusions on current problems of the further development of social organizations and citizens' associations within the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Slovene LC Presidium

AU201258 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 September (TANJUG)--With the aim of implementing President Tito's initiative on further democratization and collective political work and responsibility, the League of Communists of Slovenia will adopt a special statutory decision. The decision will define the manner of organization of the communal conference and the committee and of the other executive organs of the League of Communists on the level of the commune and perhaps, similarly, also on the level of the republic.

This was the basic decision of the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia today which, under the chairmanship of Franc Popit, discussed the topical tasks of organization of the League of Communists, particularly in the commune.

In the discussion it was stressed, among other things, that organizational changes are necessary primarily because of the long-term better engagement of the cadre potential, which will be fighting for internal democratization and against the penetration of the League of Communists by political technology. The League of Communists will be prepared to find, in accordance with its vanguard role, answers to all questions of development and problems that arise in our society.

The statutory decision which was discussed at the session should, in the light of these demands, resolve the questions pertaining to the numerical structure of and mutual work relations between the communal conferences and committees. The idea of forming presidiums of the communal conferences instead of, or in addition to committees, has for the time being not met with support. That document also speaks about the duration of a mandate, a delimitation of duties of the president, secretary and executive secretaries as well as about professional and nonprofessional functions.

Referring to the need to respect the specific needs of regions, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia supported the idea of forming a new institution: an annual topical (and at the same time electoral) conference of the League of Communists in the commune which should, among other things, assess the quality of work of officials. Although the Presidium considered that it was not desirable to "transfer" the organizational solutions in the League of Communists to other socio-political organizations, a nearly identical proposal on the organization in the Socialist Alliance was presented at the session. According to this proposal, for instance, the mandate of the president of the SAWP Communal Conference is reduced to 1 year, the mandate of the vice president and secretary to 2 years with the possibility for extending it for another 2 years, while the mandate for the work of the conference is envisaged for 4 years.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST OPPORTUNISM

LD202240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

["Against Opportunism in the Ranks of Communists"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Brdo near Kranj--The main task at the current moment in the development of our society is to assess as realistically and as completely as possible the role of the League of Communists, particularly in the sphere of economic-political trends. It is essential that we oppose instances of some communists, particularly in managerial structures and joint services, behaving in an opportunistic way. By isolating themselves, they are not relying on workers and trade unions in their activity, but are imitating an old logic which our society--with its new Constitution and Law on Associated Labor--has overcome and rejected.

This, among other things, was said by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, leading the discussion at a seminar for leading party workers from all Slovene municipalities. The seminar opened today at Brdo near Kranj. The gathering was called with a view to mobilize to the furthest limits in the current economic situation all workers' and party forces in favor of a more consistent elimination of difficulties and also with a view to preparing the League of Communists membership as well as possible for the next Plenary session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee.

Already this morning's work has indicated that the course of the seminar will be very substantive. The secretaries of municipal conference committees and other party workers presented a series of facts about the situation in their areas and they did this both critically and self-critically. As well as considering certain remarks about the lack of completion of system-related solutions, and especially about the weak points of administrative measures--for example in policy on exports and prices--the participants in the discussion nevertheless primarily discussed the mistakes which could have been avoided by more active political work.

DOLANC TOURS SPORTS PROJECTS IN TROGIR 16 SEPTEMBER

AU191025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Trogir, 16 September TANJUG--This morning, Stane Dolanc, president of the Organizational Committee of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, visited Trogir. In the presence of Master Ivan Zegnal, president of the Organizational Committee of the Mediterranean Games for Trogiri; Slobodan Rozic, president of the Assembly of the Trogir Commune; and other representatives of this commune, Stane Dolanc toured the new sports hall in Trogir and the new hotel complex in Meden. Having completed his tour, Stane Dolanc showed interest in all details linked with the realization of the preparations for the Eighth Mediterranean Games and praised the contractors for completing the new projects which serve the Mediterranean Games, in time and qualitatively.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, returned to Belgrade from Romania yesterday where, during a 2-day visit to that country, he had talks on certain questions of economic cooperation between the two countries and its further promotion. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

SERBIAN LC MEMBERSHIP--The League of Communists of Serbia now has 802,452 members, who are organized in 21,386 basic organizations of the League of Communists. The League of Communists of Serbia proper has 522,374 members, the League of Communists of Kosovo 82,081 and the League of Communists of Vojvodina 197,997 members. Of the total number of members, 248,670 are workers, 50,585 farmers, 281,810 young people up to 27 years of age and 203,068 are women. In Serbia proper there are 13,322 basic organizations of the League of Communists, in Vojvodina 5,122 and in Kosovo 2,942 organizations. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION--Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)--It is envisaged that this year Yugoslav mines will produce some 42 million tons of various types of coal, which is 6 percent more than last year. According to results achieved in the first eight months of this year, the greatest increase was recorded in the production of brown coal. In this period, 6,200,000 tons of brown coal were extracted, which is some 5.3 percent more than in the same period in 1978. By the end of the year there is to be the production of another 3,100,000 tons of brown coal. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD]